The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,907—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF INTENDED DEPARTURES, 1884.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.
L. 4th Jan.	Nerbudda	3036	600	H. Wyatt.
L. 11th "	Lusitania	3736	500	W. H. Mudie.
"	Kaiser-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
"	Gwalior	2733	500	M. deHorne.
"	Malwa	3900	600	A. Symons.
"	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
"	Hydaspes	2994	500	G. Scrivener.
"	Rohilla	2739	500	A. B. Daniell.
"	Mirzapore	3142	450	J. G. Perrins.
"	Ellora	2033	500	W. [illegible].
"	Sutlej	3036	500	S. [illegible].
"	Rohilla	2739	500	W. [illegible].
"	Thames	4161	750	W. Andrews.
"	Ellora	2032	500	H. Weighell.
"	Malwa	4194	750	E. M. Edmond.
"	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
"	Malwa	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
"	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
"	Thames	4161	750	W. D. Anderson.
L. 12th "	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 23rd "	Rohilla	3330	700	W. Barrett.
27th "	Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	...16th Nov.
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	...23rd "
— VENETIA	2736	500	A. B. Daniell	...30th "
L. THAMES	4161	750	W. D. Anderson	...7th Dec.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	...14th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	...21st "
BOKHARA	3932	500	H. Weighell	...28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	...16th Nov.
HYDASPES	2994	500	G. Scrivener	...30th "
BRINDISI	3532	500	J. Orman	...14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	500	E. Aslidown	...28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ...£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

HINA, on Saturday, ... 1883.

INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 91 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 10
" ... II do. do. ... 70 do. ... 5
From Naples, I do. do. ... 145 do. ... 9
" ... II do. do. ... 105 do. ... 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class „ 5 18 0

The above Steamer will be followed by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

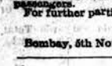
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.



THE first class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons register, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 15th instant.

This vessel so well and favourably known in Calcutta has very superior accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th November, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Cvillovich	3,500	550	23th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec. 1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	600	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 170

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	600	27th Nov.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1883.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR GENERAL AND SMALL STORES AND OILS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive up to noon of the 1st December 1883, tenders addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, for the supply of the General and Small Stores and oils required by this Railway during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1884. Particulars of the required supplies, forms of tenders, and conditions of contract can be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1 on application to the following officers.

The Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

The Depôt Storekeepers, Agra, Sabarmati and Khandwa, at whose offices samples of the articles can be seen.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items in the same tender. Stores are to be delivered at Agra Cantonment, Khandwa and Sabarmati Depôts, free of all charges and subject to approval as per conditions of form of tender.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

E. N. HOMAN, Chief Storekeeper, R. M. Railway.

Ajmere, 3rd Nov. 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppee, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Manipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Parties are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,929 tons, on TUESDAY, 13th November, 1883, at 10 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mogoo, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 10th November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,618 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th November, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 3 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

MR. MAURICE FREYBERGER, ARTIST,

IS prepared to receive a few orders for ARTISTIC TRANSPARENCIES, such as Coats of Arms, Medallions of H. M. the Queen-Empress, &c., &c., as executed by him for the Reception Committee of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Calcutta, 1875, by order of the President, Sir Stewart Hogg.

Office—4, Lean-lane.

SNOXELL AND SPENCER'S GYMNASTIC HORIZONTAL BARS,

With iron standards, and ashbar fitted to shift up and down for vaulting, &c.

Complete Rs. 70 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

FINEST VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW

GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO,

A SPLENDID article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

Per pound Rs. 2-4, Cash.

TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES

Of every description on sale by

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DE LA RUE'S IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY

POSSESSING the excellencies of hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of paper made by machine, and just sufficiently glazed to facilitate absorption of the Ink and render passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use at all times.

QUEEN'S, PRINCESS'S, ALBERT, small 8vo. and large 8vo. paper, in thick and extra thick qualities, with square and oblong envelopes.

Details and sample books on application to

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (80 styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS.

Electro-plated Claret Cup Jug.
Do. Salver.
Do. Cake Basket.
Do. Centre-piece.
Do. Dessert Knives and Forks in case (6 pairs).
Do. Fish Knives and Forks in case (6 pairs).
Do. Set of 6 Salt Cellars and Spoons.
Do. Set of 4 Fruit helping Spoons.
Do. Large Cruet Frame.
Do. Breakfast or Bacon Dish.
Do. Biscuit Boxes.
Do. Combination Breakfast Frame.
Do. Tea and Coffee Service.
Do. Soda and Brandy Frame.
Do. Inkstand.
Solid Silver Cigarette Case.
Do. set of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in case.
Do. Card Case.
Do. Collarette.
Do. Necklet and Locket.
Do. Pair of Barcelets.
Do. Brooch, Earrings, and Barcelet to match.
Do. set of four Napkin Rings, in case.
Do. pair of Salt-cellars and Spoons, in case.
Gold Locket.
Do. Pen and Pencil Case.
Do. Compass.
Do. Ring.
Do. Bracelet.
Do. Brooch and Earrings.
Do. Necklet.
Do. Pendant.
Do. Studs and Links.
Russia-leather Album.
Dressing Bag.
Writing Desk.
Blotting Book.
Landscape Album.
Dressing Case.
Fan.
Work Box.
Jewel Case.
Ivory Backed Brushes.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
Card Trays.
Inkstands.
Oak Salvers.
Do. Claret Cup Jugs.
Do. Salad Bowls.
Do. Soda and Brandy Frames.
China Salad Bowls.
Do. Cruets in pairs.
Do. Biscuit Boxes.

Presents of every description from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000 on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM REET, FORT, BOMBAY

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of Pure Malt Spirit only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER and Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their constituents to put forward Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER and Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Per 1 dozen case.....Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, UBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Surgical Instruments, Domestic and Invalid Appliances,

Invalids' and Children's Foods,

Toilet Requisites in great variety, Perfumery, Soap, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

TEETH CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,

BHOODWAR PEIT, POONA CITY,

AND

17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,

BOMBAY.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

BOLTON AND Co., have just unpacked a large and varied Stock of TOYS moderately priced to meet a speedy sale.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONS.

Mutton in 1 lb. Tins.	Patent prepared Barley.
Beef " "	Maize Meal.
Brawn " "	Maizena.
Pork Sausages	Cornflour.
Sheeps Tongues 2 lb. Tins.	Bate's Farinaceous Food for Infants.
Jams 1 lb. Tins.	Corned Beef.
Mustard ¼ lb. Tins.	Rabbit and Onions.
Butter.	

Also

English, American, French and Indian Oilmanstores and Condiments. Fresh supplies always in stock at the lowest cash rates, to wholesale and retail Purchasers.

Cumballa Hill (Branch).

Beer, Wines, Spirits and Aërated Waters of the best quality supplied.

W. J. ESSAI,

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,

FORBES-STREET, FORT.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us, clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles*. We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS. Silver.		KEYLESS. Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 25 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

SOUNDY AND CO., Ld.

MUSIC SALOONS,

BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS

PRICE LIST OF PIANOFORTES.

	Rs.		Rs.
THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble,	450	SYMPATHETIC Grand Square, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves.	750
THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble.	500	THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, with a solid iron frame	800
THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, screwed and secured solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale	650	THE "DRAWING-ROOM" GRAND, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves	900
SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT UPRIGHT GRAND, thoroughly screwed and secured, complete iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale	725	THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND, in solid Canadian walnut case, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves.	1,100
A SIMILAR INSTRUMENT to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves	800	THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart	1,300
SOLID DARK WALNUT Grand Square, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	650	THE "COLLARD and COLLARD" short IRON GRAND, in solid walnut, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered key-board	1,300

The largest stock of Pianos in India, always in hand, to select from.

Illustration of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WANTED, in January next, for the Bombay Education Society's, Girls School, Byculla, a European woman, aged between 30 and 40, as Housekeeper and Clothing Matron. None but those possessing a competent knowledge of cutting out and plain dressmaking need apply. Preference given to those having some school experience. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 70 per mensem, with free quarters and rations. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

WANTED four SUPERVISORS for the LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT, MALABAR, on salaries, 2 at Rs. 100 and 2 at Rs. 125 each per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials.

GEO. ANDERSON, Local Fund Engineer, Malabar.

Calicut, 30th October, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE CARDS for ADMISSION to the Dockyard on the occasion of the arrival of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT will not be ready for issue before the 16th instant, and no cards will be issued after the 19th instant (noon): in the meantime applications will be received and considered. The accommodation that can be provided is very limited and it may not be possible to comply with all applications.

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N., Director of the Indian Marine.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

THE undersigned is prepared to received at his Office, Ajmere, up to noon on 1st December, 1883. Tenders for the loading and unloading of Stores at the various Depots on the line for a period of twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1884.

Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract may be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1, on application to the following:—

Chief Storekeeper—Ajmere.
Sub-Storekeeper—Khandwa, Sabarmati and Agra Cantonment.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

E. N. HOMAN, Chief Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway.

Ajmere, 5th November, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Kerosine Oil, Miscellaneous Stores, Articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January, 1884.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government promissory notes which should be forwarded separately and not enclosed with the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1883.

NOTICES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to Insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

FOR SALE—

Second-hand single-pole JUBBULPORE TENT, special make with flies, chicks, &c., complete. Outside measurements 28 feet by 28 feet.

Second-hand Surat OFFICE TENT, 2 poles. Measurements 22 feet by 22 feet.

Can now be seen.

Apply to KING, KING & Co.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Rebatisai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK, Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and commission agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the county of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 20 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and detailed as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorized to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the above-named Wm. Rainbow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

STAGE MANAGER....MR. J. B. FERRELL.
BUSINESS MANAGER.MR. GEO. NORVILLE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.HERR J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST ....HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

MESSRS. NORVILLE & FAREWELL have the honour to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA, to continue their season for a short period.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 17TH NOVEMBER,
will be produced for
FIRST TIME IN INDIA,
EUROPEAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
performing on the stage with
COMPLETE AND CORRECT PARSEE COSTUMES.

FIRST TIME OUT OF LONDON.
The highly popular, absurdly ridiculous, exquisitely musical,
ANGLO-PARSEE COMIC OPERA,
in 3 Acts By HENRY PONTET, entitled
MELITA,
OR
THE PARSEE'S DAUGHTER.

With entirely new and correct costumes of the Orthodox and modern style, complete with jewellery and every requisite
for realistic delineation,
kindly lent by a
Parsee Friend.

For the Nautch Scene a clever and accomplished Lady Nautch Dancer, with a party of Musicians accompanying, has been engaged, which will make the Opera more complete and correct than when produced in the original form at the NOVELTY THEATRE in LONDON.

New and realistic local scenery is being prepared for this Opera only, by HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER comprising the garden of a well-known PARSEE GENTLEMAN.

THE INTERIOR OF HIS BUNGALOW,
A SCENE IN POONA,
and
THE APOLLO-BUNDER.

To avoid disappointment Orchestra Stalls and Boxes may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is open from to-day.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the MOHURUM HOLIDAY.

NOTICE.—It is notified for general information that, as the Esplanade Parade ground is required for the Fair which is to be held there, it will not be available for the use of the Public from this date until after the Fair is over.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 9th November, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRAMJEE DADABHOY APOO and JURBAI, widow of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE APOO, have CONTRACTED with HAJEE MAHOMED bin HAJEE BOWKER, to SELL to him the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side of Khetwady New Road, within the Subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Municipality under No. 194, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2547 and 2549, new Nos. 9513 and 9574, old Survey No. 829 and new Survey No. 5493, containing by admeasurement 1467 square yards and six-ninths, and bounded as follows :—On the east by 12th Khetwady Cross Street, on the west by the property of Shapoorjee Sorabjee Nasrwalla, on the north by the property of Mancherjee Bhickajee, and on the south by the Khetwady New Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Framjee Dadabhoy Apoo and Jurbai, widow.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1883.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. Any person having any claim whatever on the said property is requested to make the same known to Messrs. MACFARLANE and EDGELOW, Purchaser's Solicitors, at their office in Hanuman Row, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 8th day of [illegible], 1883.

[illegible] & Co., DOSSABHOY NOWROJEE,
Purchasers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fasundary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Sorabjee Daddy Santook Lane, at Dhobhee Talao, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of house assessment under No. 4, and bounded on the north by the house of the late Sorabjee Daddy Santook, on the south by the said Sorabjee Daddy Santook Lane, on the east by the Trinity Chapel Back Road, and on the west by the vacant ground of the late Sorabjee Daddy Santook, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Muttonjee Rustomjee Tumboowalla and are now occupied by Soonabai and other tenants of the said vendor.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA
BOUQUET.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
OF ALL KINDS,
PURE AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE,
may be had from
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
PREPARED FROM FRUITS AND SPICES
OF
UNRIVALLED FRESHNESS AND FLAVOUR.

CHUTNIES.

	Re. a.		Re. a.
Bombay Chutney.....	1 0	Mango Chutney	1 0
Lucknow do.	1 0	Ginger "	1 0

CURRY POWDERS AND PASTES.

	Re. a.		Re. a.
Madras Curry Powder..	1 8	Madras Curry Paste ..	1 8
Mulligatawny Paste.....	Re. 1-8		

SAUCES.

	Re. a.		Re. a.
Tapp Sauce.....	0 10	Cayenne Sauce.....	0 12

JAMS AND JELLIES.

	Re. a.		Re. a.
Mango Jam.....	1 2	Mango Jelly	1 2
Roselle "	1 2	Roselle "	1 2
Guava "	1 2	Guava "	1 2

Cases assorted to suit the convenience of purchasers packed on the shortest notice.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER
WATER"
IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.
Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT
DENTALINE"
is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.
Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE
AND
GLYCERINE"
effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.
Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

BAY RUM
AND GLYCERINE
HAIR-WASH
COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.
It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
6, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1883.
The Performance will begin at 9 precisely with
A HUSBAND IN CLOVER.
Lydia .. .. Miss Emily Blain.
Hector .. .. Mr. Geo. Crofton.

To be followed by
A New and Original Grand Classical Burlesque Extravaganza, by F. C. BURNAND, Esq., entitled,
PARIS;
OR, VIVE L'EMPEREUR.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
The Overture Composed and the Incidental Music Selected and Arranged by HERR J. COLONNA.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
BY
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.
MESSIEURS CELESTIALS.
Jupiter.....(King of the Gods—the Ever Juvenile).....Mr. Geo. Crofton.
Mercury ..(The Royal Tiger) .....Miss Alma Sutton.
Cupid .....(An old Love) .....Mr. H. J. Brookes.
MADAME CELESTIALS.
Juno .....(Queen of the Gods and Goddesses) .....Miss Churchill.
Venus .....(the Fairest) .....Miss Emily Blain.
Minerva ..(the Goddess of literary Warfare—Lady and Commander-in-Chief of the Blues) .....Mrs. Norville.
DEMI GODS.
Castor .... } (The Gemini) Sons of Pollux .... } Leda and Jupiter and half-brothers of the celebrated Beauti- ful Helen. Castor is fond of Driving— Pollux is a good hand at the Gloves ..... } Mr. Michael Comerford. Mr. J. Devon.
AN ORDINARY MORTAL.
Œnone.....(A Shepherdess married to Mister Alexander, mentioned below by us, and by the Gods above) ..Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
AN EXTRAORDINARY MORTAL.
Paris.....(Known among the Peasants of Mount Ida as Alexander the Little, Chairman of the "Irregular Rips," and G.M. of the "Jolly Dog Club").. Miss Emma Makrham

THE ARGUMENT.

PARIS, the son of Priam, King of Troy. He was destined even before his birth to become the ruin of his country. Priam, to prevent this, ordered one of his slaves to destroy the child. The slave, touched by humanity, did not destroy him, but was satisfied to expose him on Mount Ida, where the shepherds found him and educated him as their own son. He gained the esteem of all the shepherds, and his graceful countenance and manly deportment recommended him to the favour of Œnone, a nymph of Ida, whom he married, and with whom he lived with the most perfect tenderness. Their conjugal peace was soon disturbed. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess of discord, who had not been invited to partake of the entertainment, showed her displeasure by throwing into the assembly of the Gods who were at the celebration of the nuptials, a golden apple on which were written the words *Detur pulchriori*. All the goddesses claimed it as their own : the contention at first became general, but at last only three, Juno, Venus and Minerva, wished to dispute their respective right to beauty. The gods, unwilling to become arbiters in an affair of so tender and so delicate a nature, appointed Paris to adjudge the prize of honour to the fairest of the goddesses, and indeed the shepherd seemed properly qualified to decide so great a contest, as his wisdom was so well established, and his prudence and sagacity so well-known. The goddesses appeared before their judge and each tried by promises and entreaties to gain the attention of Paris and to influence his judgment. Juno promised him a kingdom ; Minerva, military glory ; and Venus, the fairest woman in the world for his wife, as Ovid expresses it—*Herois*, ep. 16, 113,

Ut quæque cum regnum ; belli dabit alteaa laudem : Tyndaridis conjux, tertia dixit, eris.

After he had heard their several claims and promises, Paris adjudged the prize to Venus, and gave her the golden apple, to which, perhaps, she seemed entitled as the goddess of love. This decision of Paris in favour of Venus drew upon the judge and his family the resentment of the two other goddesses.

Vide LEMPRIERE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR.....JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER .....T. W. HUBBARD.

Fifth Week and last nights of the incomparable and Only
EMPRESS OF THE WATERS,
THE 10TH WONDER OF THE AGE } LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE } THE WONDROUS PHENOMENON OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

Lurline's Marvellous performance during the past four weeks have been witnessed by thousands of the Elite and Theatre-going public of Bombay, who with one accord pronounce her, without exception, as THE GREATEST WONDER THAT HAS EVER
APPEARED IN THIS LAND OF WONDERS.
EMPRESS OF THE WATERS,
AND SHE REIGNS SUPREME NIGHTLY
AT THE
EDEN THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
LURLINE'S.....Apple Eating Act.
LURLINE'S.....Mid-air Illusion.
LURLINE'S..WONDROUS LONG DIVE,
(Sometimes lasting for 3 minutes, 40 seconds.)
LURLINE'S.....Hoop trick.
LURLINE'S.....Conical fan performance.
DURLINE'S.....Enjoy Smoking Act.
AND LURLINE'S MARVELLOUS
CHAIR ACT.

Pronounced by Press and Public as one of the most graceful and artistic performances ever witnessed.

5TH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS
of the Charming Lady Illusionist,
MADAME EMMELINE
The only Lady Conjuror of the Day, } NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO } The accomplished and Talented Prestidigitateur,

Who will To-night re-open her Mysterious
BUDGET OF WONDERS.
REMEMBER
LAST NIGHTS,
COME ONE, COME ALL !!!
TO-NIGHT at 9-15.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3.
Second Seats..... Re. 1.
Back Seats..... As. 8.
Children under 12, half price to all classes.
Doors will open at 8-45 ; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL
EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. KIRBY'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.

PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUND PILLS,
Powerful restorative of deranged nervous system.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS,
1 and 2 grs.
HAZELWITCH SUPPOSITORIES
for hemorrhoids.
QUININE OVOID CAPSULES,
from 1 gr. to 5 grs.
Sold by
COOPER, MADON, and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884
Of all shapes and sizes at our usual low prices.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH	Wiedersehn	Kleiser.
OVERTURE....	Faust	Desmisetti.
VALSE	Lannerdorfer	Kremser.
POTPOURRI	English	Saltz.
MAZURKA	Un Sogno di Vini	Kral.
QUADRILLE ..	Suvenier	Catalani.

PART II.

OVERTURE....	Rubezahl	Flotow.
POLKA	Ein Kuss	Seifert.
VALSE	Only For thee	Seydel.
GALOP	Bertha	Reipert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

POONA
SOLDIER'S INSTITUTE.
HASELMAYER'S WONDERS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT.
SEE HANDBILLS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WARRANTY !—Our SINGER SEWING MACHINES are far Superior to all others in quality, material, workmanship, and finish. To insure a really good and serviceable instrument the public will do well to inspect our stock.—H. A. GEYER and Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. P. BATANJI, 10, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR the approaching Festive Season, Arrival of the choicest NOVELTIES and GOLD JEWELLERY. Specially adapted for the Gifts at this period of the year.—BARTON & Co., Ld.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Barjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

FRESH HAMS in CANVAS from 8 to 18lb. each, just to hand. Also, Bacon and Cheese. W. J. ESSAJI, Cash Stores, Forbes-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Lady's Saddle for an Arab Horse. In very good order. Price Rs. 70. Apply to E. P., *Times of India* office.

NEW BUSINESS. Entirely Fresh Stock. Inspection invited. STEWARD and Co., General Merchants, No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ON VIEW, New Millinery, Dress Materials, Flowers, Feathers, Dolman's Corsets, Gossmer veiling, &c., &c., Mrs. Counsell, 3, Hornby Row, opposite G.P.O.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dressmaker, has all the New Millinery, Novelties in Hats and Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Sunshades, &c., Meadow-street.

WANTED an experienced PARSEE MANAGER with good references to take charge of an up-country shop. Salary according to ability. Address "H," care of this paper.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 30 ; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

TO LET, a small upper storeyed HOUSE, situated in Bellasis-road near the Byculla Club. Rent Rs. 100 per month. Apply to F. ROWLAND.

A GERMAN MAID seeks employment in a family ; is a competent needle woman, can nurse children and is able to cook. L. K. 100, *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of newest and fashionable Scarves, Neckties, and Collars.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Oldham ; Steam Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £600,000 per annum.

TASMANIAN JAMS JUST RECEIVED, 6As. per tin.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROUGHT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.
Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT of the POONA CANTONMENT COMMITTEE hereby invites TENDERS for a LOAN OF RUPEES 1,30,000, to be raised by the Poona Cantonment Committee on the Security of the revenues of the Poona Cantonment Fund, in four equal instalments payable at the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th December, 1883, the 5th March, 5th June, and 5th September, 1884, respectively, for the construction of a market and of sheds for milch kine, within the above cantonment.

2. The raising of the said loan has been authorised by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. It is to be repayable, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, in thirty equal half-yearly instalments, of which the first will be payable on the 1st November, 1884.

3. Interest will be paid on each instalment of the loan from the date on which such instalment is payable at the Bank.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rupees 1,30,000 will be received by the President of the Cantonment Committee up to 5 p.m. on the 20th November 1883. Tenders must be in even hundreds of rupees and for not less than one hundred rupees.

5. Each tender should be addressed, in the form hereto annexed, to the President Poona Cantonment Committee, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Poona Cantonment Committee's Loan of 1883*," and sent to the Office of the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee.

7. Each person tendering must pay either direct to the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee, or into the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Poona Cantonment Fund, a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount for which he tenders. If the payment is made into the Bank, the Bank's receipt must accompany the tender.

7. If a tender is accepted in whole or in part this deposit of two per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. If the instalments, or any of them, be not fully paid upon the due dates, it will be forfeited. If a tender is not accepted, the deposit will, on application, be returned by the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee.

8. Debentures in the form hereto annexed (which will be printed on water-marked paper) will be issued on application to the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee, as soon as possible after the 5th September 1884 for the amount of the Loan, each debenture being, at the option of the allottee, for one hundred rupees or for a multiple of one hundred rupees. Every application should state the number of debentures required and the amount of each, and should be accompanied by the receipts obtained from the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay for the four instalments for the applicant's allotment.

9. The President, Poona Cantonment Committee, does not bind the Poona Cantonment Committee to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the President, Poona Cantonment Committee,
A. H. PLUNKETT, *Secretary*,
Poona Cantonment Committee.

Poona, 11th October, 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. ..... of the loan advertised in the notice of the President of the Poona Cantonment Committee dated ..... and published in the Government Gazette of the ..... 1883, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rs. ..... for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of two per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted, to one-fourth of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before each of the following dates, viz., 5th December 1883, 5th March, 1884, 5th June, 1884, and the remainder on or before 5th September, 1884, to the account of the Poona Cantonment Fund in the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

(Signature) .....
Full address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

Poona Cantonment Committee Loan of 1883.

We, the President and Members of the Poona Cantonment Committee, in consideration of the sum of (Rupees .....) paid to us by ..... promise to repay the said amount in thirty equal half-yearly instalments, together with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the 1st November and 1st May, commencing with the 1st November, 1884.

Poona the ..... of 188[illegible]

President
Members

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon .....Nov. 14th., 9h. 23'6m. p.m.
Last Quarter ..... " 21st., 8h. 34'9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Moon Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 10	Muhammad born, 570. Martin Luther born, 1483.	6	5	22	6 7	46m 47 a	0 22m 1 23 a
Sun. 11	St. Martin's Day—25th Sunday after Trinity	6	5	22	7 8	46m 50 a	1 36m 2 17 a
Mon. 12	Surrender of Negapatam, 1781.	6	5	21	8 9	43m 45 a	2 40m 3 6 a
Tu. 13	New Dhurrumsey S. and W. Co., 3 p.m. Fortress of Khelat taken by the British, 1839.	6	5	21	9 10	36m 37 a	3 40m 3 53 a
Wed. 14	Expected arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. English mail expected per s. s. Pekin"	6	5	21	10 11	29m 23 a	4 30m 4 37 a
Thr. 15	Hipon Gold Mining Co., 3 p.m. New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., 1 p.m.	6	5	21	11 —	14m —	5 19m 5 20 a
Fri. 16	Arrival of Sir James Ferguson, 7 a.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Surat, 9 p.m. The Begum of Bhopal invested de M.C.S.I., 1872.	6	5	20	0 0	7m 0 a	6 5m 6 4 a

* Left Aden at 2 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th Nov.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 11.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 6 and 193. Te Deum—Helmore.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 23 and 223. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Arnold. Anthem—"O Lord how manifold are thy works."

THURSDAY, NOV. 15.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers in the morning at 7-30.
The offertories will be devoted to the

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 11.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 11.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 217, 208, and 136.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. J. Ellis. Hymns 215, 207, and 24.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 11.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 201, 248, and 232.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 230 and 206. Anthem "In Jewry is God Known," (Whitfield.)

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLAIS ROAD.

Sundays 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
The subject for the evening Service will be "The Story of the Fall—Fact or Fiction ?"

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 11.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Father Rivington.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 11.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 208, 265, and 226.

HARBOUR MISSION.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 11.
11 a.m.—Sailors' Home.
7 p.m.—S. S. Astor Hall, Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Graham, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock, on board the ship San Joaquin. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Arthur-bunder at 10-25 and Apollo-bunder at 10-35, a.m. precisely.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Abyssinia (s), from Bussorah ; Inchulva (s), Cardiff ; Aminada, Mozambique.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yester day :—Clyde (s), for London, &c.

FAIR.—The annual Churundass Oodhasee fair will be held at Grant-road on Monday, the 12th instant, and will continue for three days.

THE DHOND MURDER CASE.—In this case, tried at Poona, before Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, the jury, on the 7th inst., returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3. November was 50,598 maunds, and in money Rs. 22,242, as compared with the corresponding.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Indria Tika, a Hindoo lad aged fourteen years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of stealing a purse, containing Rs. 3-6 in cash, the property of Antone Fillis. He was sentenced to be flogged.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bhiccoo Budhoo, residing in Bunder Gully, has reported to the police that two of his lodgers named Kaiserkane and Rama Dhondoo, on leaving his residence for Malwhan on Thursday morning last, stole Rs. 65 in cash belonging to him.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co's s.s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmund, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional Passengers. For London—Mr. John. Wood and Mr. H. W. Warden

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.—A match, The World *vs.* Gymkhana, which was to have been played to-day, has had to be postponed on account of the Gymkhana cricket ground being taken up for preparations for the public fair to be held in honour of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

ARREST OF A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—A gentleman occupying a good position in Government service who went home by yesterday's mail was arrested before his departure at the suit of Messrs B. Sakharamjee & Co., house and estate agents, on a warrant granted by Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. The Chief Judge granted a warrant for arrest on Tuesday upon Mr. Sakharamjee's application, and it was executed yesterday morning. The complainant's claim was for Rs. 200 brokerage on a loan of Rs. 2,000 negotiated by the complainant on the defendant's behalf on the 6th inst. On the case coming before the Chief Judge yesterday afternoon, the defendant stated that His Honour that he was a Government servant, that he was going home on three months' leave, and intended to return to Bombay at the end of that period ; but he denied that he owed the plaintiff anything, as the loan in question was obtained for him not by the plaintiff, but by another person. The judge called upon the plaintiff to explain why he had suppressed from his affidavit the fact that the defendant was a Government servant, who was proceeding to England on leave of absence. No satisfactory explanation was given of the omission ; and his Honour, looking at the circumstances of the case, discharged the defendant from arrest and postponed the case for six months. The defendant left for England by the mail steamer yesterday evening.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—On Thursday last two labourers named Syud Essub and Mahomed, in the service of a stevedore and employed on board the s.s. Arpenlie, severely injured themselves through falling from the upper deck into the lower hold. They were both removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

N. M. PETIT'S KHETWADY DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the last month was 6,220. This gives a daily average attendance of 223·1. The number newly admitted during the month was 1,383. Of the entire number, 2,695 were Parsees, 1,012 Hindus, 1,302 Musulmans, 98 Christians, and 109 low castes.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Samsoo Ebrahim, a hack buggy-driver, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. M. Freyberger, artist, residing at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, with driving his vehicle on the day previous at Clare road in a rash and negligent manner. He was fined Rs. 10.—Hajee Ally Sutar was convicted of the same offence. He was fined Rs. 15.

THEFT.—Mahadoo Sumboo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 30, from the person of Luximon Rajina, while he was asleep on the day previous at his residence in 8th Lane, Cammatteepoora, where the prisoner was at work as a bricklayer's labourer. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE WIDOW MARRIAGE.—A Guzerati widow marriage was celebrated last evening at the residence of Mr. Maddowdas Raghoonathdas, near the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, the bridegroom, Mr. Himatlal Dalsukhram, is a Vakil of Baroda and belongs to the Desawal Brahmin community. The bride, Jumnabai, is 19 years of age and belongs to the Oudich Brahmin caste. There were about 100 native gentlemen present at the ceremony.

BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Shaik Edroos, the tindal of a native craft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of sailing his vessel in the fairway on Thursday night last without exhibiting a light. He was fined Rs. 7.—Chinto Bapajee and Baba Bhundoo, tindals of two other native craft, were also convicted of anchoring their respective vessels in the fairway on the same night without exhibiting a light. They were fined Rs. 7 each.

THE NIZAM'S ARMY.—A telegram from Secunderabad, 6th November, to an up-country paper states :—"The annual feudal gathering of the Nizam's irregular and reformed troops took place to-day. The march past and equipment of the latter were most soldierlike ; the cavalry and artillery bore critical inspection. The majority of the residents of the station were invited, and were treated with great hospitality by the Nizam and Laik Ali. Considerable comment has been made upon the fact that the reformed troops did not file past Sir Salar Jung's palace. The whole procession was very orderly, disproving the disquieting rumours recently prevalent. The Resident and the chief nobles were present.

RACING RUMOURS.—A rumour has been flying about that Mr. Whitehead's grand pony Sattara has met with an accident by breaking his knees, as well as that he had previously broken a blood-vessel. We suppose we are correct in saying the cause of Sattara's non-appearance this season was the heavy penalty put on him for the only race he was entered for at Poona, and as yet no decided move has been made for any of Mr. Whitehead's horses for the Hyderabad races ; indeed, a tip says that this gentleman's few horses are not likely to run again this reason, and that they have been offered on racing terms for the Hyderabad and Calcutta races to a well-known sporting Native Prince, on condition that the present owner trains them.—*Asian*.

RACE PROSPECTS AT HYDERABAD.—Our Hyderabad correspodent telegraphs as follows :—Prospects are great for racing in Hyderabad. Weather fair ; course and training tracks splendid. All classes are in work. His Highness the Nizam has inspected the various stables with Messrs. Thrcen, Wilkinson, and several native nobles. The fields are likely to consist of eight or ten throughout the meeting, mostly equally-matched horses. For the Grand Stand Plate I fancy Invader or Wilmington, maiden galloway ; Young Ruby if started. Wellington and Fairy King will run well. For

MADRAS.

MADRAS EXHIBITS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—This morning we had an opportunity of inspecting the very fine collection of gold and silver jewellery which Messrs. P. Orr and Sons are sending to the Calcutta International Exhibition. These articles have been manufactured in Madras, and certainly do credit not only to Messrs. Orr and Sons, but also to our city. In workmanship the exhibits will compare favourably with the best London jewellery, while the designs are generally unique, some of them being by local draughtsmen—Mr. Ubaholm having supplied several. Among the exhibits were some well-finished gold bracelets, chains and rings, one brooch in which a flower was represented in diamonds, being especially fine. The setting of the gems in this brooch must have been very difficult. Messrs. Orr and Sons have lately introduced a novelty in the shape of silver lockets, upon which floral designs or monograms in electro-gilt are worked in relief. The floral designs are particularly chaste and effective and combine select specimens from Nature's choicest plants and flowers. These are all worked in relief, and are reproduced with the most accurate fidelity to the original. The ordinary swami jewellery will be fairly represented, but what Messrs. Orr and Sons will, we believe, receive kudos for will be the silver work, some magnificent specimens of which are being sent. Among them we noticed some claret jugs, coffee and tea sets, a communion set, a couple of punch bowls and some fine fish knives. Nearly all these pieces are of Oriental design, exquisitely worked, very different to the ordinary native silver-work; work equal, in fact, to English work. We learn that Messrs. Orr and Sons have just received order to supply the Viceroy's Cup for the next races. We have also had an opportunity of seeing some of the articles which another firm is forwarding to the exhibition. Mr. Pranjee Khamajara sends a large selection of sandal and other fancy goods. Of Madras swami work he has a very fine collection, made especially for the Exhibition. The native silversmiths have imitated several Japanese patterns very accurately. Of bison horn and ivory boxes there is also a good show, as well as Bombay sandalwood work.—*Madras Mail.*

LIGHTING OF MADRAS.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief brought to the notice of Government the exceedingly defective arrangements for the lighting of Fort Saint George, and remarked that probably no large city in the Empire was so badly lighted as Madras. His Excellency therefore urged on Government the advantages of gradually introducing the electric light, with which it would seem possible to commence an experiment in Fort Saint George, and which could probably be hereafter gradually introduced into the town and suburbs. He further stated that, in the event of Government being unwilling to consider this experiment, he would recommend that the subject of lighting the entire Fort with gas may again receive the consideration of Government. The Public Works Department was accordingly requested to report on this subject. This Department deprecated the system of lighting by electricity. As regards the adoption of gas lights, it was remarked that the high cost of skilled direction for works of this character, the necessarily high price of coal, and the impossibility in the Madras air and soil, and especially so close to the sea, of preventing rapid corrosion of all the plant and service pipes, were stumbling blocks in the adoption of gas; and a renewed effort to light the Fort with it would lead to a serious outlay with no adequate result. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to whom these remarks were communicated, fell in with the views of the Public Works Department; and stated that, as something must be done for an improved system of lighting, kerosine oil of the best quality might be used for lighting the Fort. This last recommendation has met with the approval of Government, who have directed that early action be taken by the Barrack Department and the Commissary General for lighting the Fort with kerosine oil. They have, therefore, directed that all expenditure in connection with the supply of gas should cease at the earliest possible date, and the removal of the old and new gas works, and disposal of all plant, stores, &c., connected therewith.—*Madras Times.*

LANDING PASSENGERS AT MADRAS.—At about 6-30 last night (Tuesday), the steamer Dacca arrived at Madras and anchored outside the harbour. There were about a score of passengers for Madras, and more for Calcutta. It was natural that most of the passengers should desire to come ashore, and also that husbands, relatives, and friends of passengers should want to go on board to meet them. It was a clear, moonlight night, with very little swell or surf, but not a single boatman could be induced to go out to the Dacca. The boatmen said they had no orders or permission to go. They evidently were afraid that if they went they would be fined or lose their licences. And yet we read in the port rules that "Passengers may land or be received home, provided that no passenger shall be compelled to land after 6 p. m. Passengers' baggage may be landed on the beach or at the pier only between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., provided that passengers will be allowed to land at the Pier up to 9 p. m. with a portmanteau and hand-bag merely, a Custom House officer being appointed to pass such baggage between the hours of 5 p. m. and 9 p. m." No passenger can be landed by the officers of a ship to land after 9 p.m. but last night the passengers and officers of the Dacca were anxious to come ashore. There was no question of payment of boatmen; the captain says "I would have given Rs. 50 to land, but there was not a boat to be had." True, the Master Attendant's boat went off to fetch two passengers who were related to local Government officials, but those persons were the only persons who could land. The disappointment to some ladies and gentlemen was very great, and we hear loud and frequent complaints this morning of the way in which this port is managed. Some time ago we heard a ship's officer remark that Madras is the "most antediluvian, fossil fort" he ever was in. However that may be, there can be no doubt that very little is done to accommodate passengers or to facilitate trade. To go to the nearest large port, Colombo, we find there that boats ply between the ships and shore all night. Last night there was no excuse for the prevention of the boats plying, as there was fair weather and a smooth sea, and the electric light shining from the vessel. We hope that the matter will receive the serious attention of Government.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SIR CHARLES ATCHISON'S TOUR.—A telegram to the *Pioneer* from Dharmsala, 6th November, states:—"The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Dharmsala yesterday. During his stay of two days he visited the upper station and inspected all local institutions in company with the local officers. While at Palampur, His Honor received an address from a deputation of the members of the Kangra Valley Planters' Association, in which they represented the unfinished state of the road between Pathankot and Palampur, and the necessity for improving it, now that the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway is approaching completion. They pointed out the different obstructions, and begged His Honor to sanction the necessary improvements, which would greatly benefit the trade of the Kangra Valley. They further asked that the extension of the railway to Mirpur should be favourably considered. His Honor informed them that had he known of their intention to address him, he would have given them a more definite reply than he could under the circumstances. He promised to refer the matter to the authorities for report, and to consider the improvements as far as the provincial funds could bear the cost consistently with the other requirements of the province."

THE PROPOSED NORTHERN INDIA TURF CLUB.—Although no further particulars have yet been made public, we hear that it has been quite decided to form a Northern India Turf Club, and if we can judge by private letters, giving us accounts of some of the proceedings at the late Meerut meeting, we have no hesitation in saying that the sooner such a club is formed to enforce a more strict observance of the rules of racing the better it will be for the prospects of racing in the north of India. The racing reporter of the *Englishman* has hinted as strongly a she dared at some rather questionable proceedings, having been carried on, but a racing reporter cannot tell all he knows, for fear of offending some of those in authority to whom he is generally indebted for some information and civilities. But we can assure these gentlemen (?) that no fear of an action for libel will prevent us exposing their little games, should we hear of any repetition thereof, for we know that we should be supported by all the true lovers of the turf in India. In the meantime we would advise them to bear in mind some of the late decisions of the Jockey Club in England on the suspicious performances of horses, for if a complaint was made they might find the Calcutta Turf Club, under whose rules they race at present, quite as determined as the Jockey Club to mete out the full measure of justice.—*Asian.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th November, 1883.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·874
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·6
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, E, W, WSW W, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	168

* From midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the ta-te, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE *VS.* MR. JYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C.S.I. AND OTHERS.

WE give below portions of the Judgment of H. W. Crowe, Esq., C.S. the District Judge of Poona in the above suit. The Judgment is a very able and elaborate document, and is evidently written with considerable care. Besides dealing with the case, it gives us the early Revenue history of Salsette and the circumstances under which the estates of Goregaum, Bhandoop, Coorla, &c., came to be granted to the capitalists of Bombay.

My finding on the issues is:—1st That having regard to the matters in the 9th Para of the written statement, alleged Plaintiff is not now entitled to recover the lands claimed in the Suit; 2nd That from the 23nd September 1847, and until now the Western boundary of Woshivre was not and has not been the Pallee creek as in the 2nd Para of the Plaint alleged; 3rd That the land now claimed by the Plaintiff was included in the lands granted by the Indenture of Grant dated 23nd September 1847; 4th That the Defendant and his predecessors in title have been in undisturbed possession of the land in dispute from the year 1847 till the present time, excepting the period of the exclusion in the 5th Para of the written statement referred to; 5th That the Plaintiff has no title to the lands in question in this Suit; 6th That the Plaintiff is not entitled to the relief claimed in this Suit or any part thereof; 7th That Defendants are not bound by the orders of Captain Waddington and Major Francis mentioned in para 4 of the Plaint.

This is a Suit brought by the Secretary of State for India in Council against Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, C. S. I., and six other Defendants, to recover possession of about 711 Acres and 35 Gunthas of land belonging to the Government village of Amboli and Veswe in the Talooka of Salsette of the Tanna District, together with mesne profits of the said and from the year A. D. 1876, down to the date of the filing of the Plaint amounting to Rs. 56,000. He prays also that it may be declared that the Western boundary of the Woshivre village is the lowest mark as the low water mark at spring tides in the Pallee creek or the bed of Pallee creek; that Plaintiff's title be declared to the whole of this land; and future mesne profits decreed to the Plaintiff, that interest on the amount of mesne profits *i. e.* Rs. 56,000 be awarded from the date of the Plaint to the date of payment or 6 per cent. per annum and that the cost of the Suit may be awarded. The Plaint sets forth that by an Indenture, dated the 22nd of September 1847, between the Honorable the East India Company and Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee, the Honorable East India Company did grant alien and release to the said Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee his executors, administrators, and assigns all those 7 villages lying and being within the island of Salsette respectively called or commonly known to the names of Bhandoli and Woshivre, Pahad and Paineo and Mogre, Ghorregaum and Majas, and all the arable meadows, pastures and wood-land hills, jungle, and waste ground lying and being within the boundaries of the said villages down to the present lowest mark of low water mark at spring tides except as in the said Indenture excepted; that from the date of the Indenture until now the western boundary of two of the said villages *i. e.* Woshivre and Pahadi was and has been the Pallee creek; that Cursetjee Cowasjee was put in possession of the said 7 villages, and has been in possession and by the Pallee creek without any objection having been taken by him and were enjoyed by him until the month of March 1849, when all his rights were purchased by Mr. Maneckjee Limjee by a deed dated 21st of July 1849 and he came in possession of the said 7 villages, two of which were bounded as aforesaid, was transferred to the said Maneckjee Limjee and enjoyed by him until his death in A. D. 1852, when he was entered into possession of and enjoyment of his son Limjee Maneckjee; that when the survey of the Salsette Talooka took place about 1860-61 a dispute regarding the boundaries between the Government village of Amboli and Vesave and the baseheld village Woshivre arose, and Captain Waddington, Assistant Survey Superintendent in charge of the Talooka settled the dispute on the 22nd March 1864 by fixing the lowest water mark of the ocean at spring tides of the Pallee creek as the boundry line and that this settlement was approved of and confirmed by Major Francis, Survey Superintendent on the 25th April and 17th May 1864 and the boundary marks were set down accordingly; that Limjee Maneckjee dissatisfied with this settlement filed a Civil Suit (No 29 of 1865) in the Judge's Court at Tanna against the Collector of Tanna and Superintendent of Survey and Settlement for 201 bighas cultivated to the west of the Pallee creek together with it mesne profits, and while the Suit was pending the Plaintiff became bankrupt and the names of his trustees were substituted and the cost was proceeded with on the 30th September 1868, the Judge rejected the Suit with costs on the ground that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction to enquire into the question of village boundary disputes. That Limjee Maneckjee never had possession of any land to the West of the Pallee creek. That about 1869, the Trustees of Limjee Maneckjee sold all the 7 villages secured by the said grant of 1847 subject to its terms to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy who entered into negotiations with Collector of Tanna through his Solicitors that some alteration in the boundary lines was made in 1872, by the Survey department and 900 Acres of land from his villages were included in the Government village of Amboli and requested him to enquire into the matter. That Colonel Francis, Survey Commissioner took upon himself to enquire into the matter, and by resolution dated 23rd June 1875, made a new settlement of the boundary line by which he set aside the former settlement of 1864, by Captain Waddington and confirmed by himself as Survey Superintendent. In making this new settlement he disregarded the terms of the lease of 1847, and ordered some 224 Acres and 23 Gunthas of land from the Government village of Amboli and some 487 acres and 12 Gunthas of land from another Government village Vesave to be included in the lease-hold village of Woshivre. That Colonel Francis had no authority as Survey Commissioner to pass an order to transfer any portion of land from Government villages to a lease-hold village, nor had the Survey Officials any authority to make or take over land from Government villages to a lease-hold village. They had neither obtained the sanction of Government to do so, nor had they given any information of this to Government. That subsequent the date of Colonel Francis's order the Defendant unlawfully took possession of this land and has refused to deliver up possession therefor though called to do so by a notice in writing dated 14th October 1881. That Defendant has enjoyed the profits of the land by setting the right of removing lime-stone from it every year.

The Defendants denied that Plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof as to the date of the Indenture of the Western boundary of Woshivre and Pahadi was the Pallee creek, they alleged that Kursetjee Cowasjee Banajee, had been in possession of the said lands for some years previous to the date of the said Indenture, and continued in possession thereof under the said Indenture down to the year 1864, when Mr. Limjee Maneckjee was wrongfully dispossessed of the same by Captain Waddington and Major Francis that the orders of those officers had no validity or binding force against or their predecessors in title or any of them. As regards the Suit No. 29 of 1865 all that was decided was that the Court had no jurisdiction to enquire into or decide any of the question raised therein. That after the orders passed by Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. 1875, they were placed in possession of the land in dispute from which Limjee Maneckjee had been wrongfully excluded in 1864. That in 1875 boundary pillars were put up under the superintendence of the Superintendent of Survey defining the boundaries of the said villages at the joint expense of the Collector of Tanna and the defendant and his co-trustees and they have been in lawful possession of the same without questions or dispute till the notice from the Collector of Tanna referred to was received.

For a complete understanding of the facts of this case, it will be necessary to refer to early Revenue history of the Island of Salsette as set forth in Regulation I. of 1836. Salsette is one of the earliest acquisitions of the British Government in Western India having been acquired according to the preamble to Regulation III. of 1799 by conquest in 1774. "Upon its becoming an annexation to the Honorable Company's Territorial acquisitions in India, the form of its Civil Government was in some degree assimilated to our own: but (the removal of some of the native offices excepted) no alteration took place for many years thereafter in the system of its Revenue and collection, with a view to supply the deficiencies in the Maratha Schedule of Rents and Revenues, recourse was had to the prejudicial expedient of leasing for a limited time the different villages to the highest bidders many of whom being needy adventurers of desperate fortunes also remaining production funds were racked and exhausted by their avidity, whilst from their own personal failures the Government was not unfrequently disappointed in the amount of its receipts; till at length in the year 1788 it was proposed by Mr. Farmer, the officer locally in charge, "to encourage persons to pursue the cultivation an general improvement of the Company's villages, by ensuring the them and their heirs for ever the fruits of their labour and expense, and at the same time securing to the company, as lords of the soil, a fair participation in these improvements so as, in his idea to convert the system of needy adventurers and temporary farmers into one of permanent Jemindars." But the Bombay Government, although they said and acknowledged the mischief of short leases considered the full extent of Mr. Farmer's proposition as unadvisable; and suggested to the Court of Directors, under date the 1st January 1789, "to grant leases for 21 years, on condition that the farms should be surveyed and valued at the termination of 7 and 14 years to the end that the Company might be entitled to the moiety of what the lands should appear to have improved, in value during each intermediate period." The reply to which, the Court of Directors signified in the 4th para of their general letter of the 21st of April 1790, "that they were much inclined to concur in Mr. Farmer's suggestions though not to the extent proposed by him, directing at the same time, the administration of this presidency "to have the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council previously to forming as final or permanent system, and desiring that all the information collected on this subject might for this purpose, be submitted to that Supreme Authority. The farm system was disapproved by the Supreme Government and was accordingly discontinued. In the year A. D. 1796, it was proposed to Government by Mr. Hivett-Carnac whilst in charge of the financial interests of Salsette to recur to the earlier principles of the Portuguese Taxation, and by modifying and lessening the imposition which that nation and much more their Maratha successors, had laid upon the lands to reduce and simplify the demands on the Coonbees or cultivating tenants of the soil. It was further suggested that the Coonbees should be admitted to a defined and certain interest in the land they respectively cultivate their occupancy having hitherto been understood to be founded rather on prescription than positive right; for removing all doubts respecting which, it should be publicly signified to the Ryats, that the perpetual possession of the property held by their forefathers would be secured to them by written deeds, as long as they continued to pay the rent to be settled for their respective local extent of cultivation. These proposals met with the entire approbation of the Supreme Government, and the Court of Directors were likewise pleased to signify under date the 20th of March 1799, their concurrence in the approbation which the Supreme Government had expressed of the several propositions having for objects "an increase of the Revenues, a decrease in the expense, and an amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants." Under date the 18th of July 1801, public notice was given by the Collector of the instruction to grant Deeds of property containing stipulation conferring a fixed and proprietary right in the soil with liberty of selling, or mortgaging and bequeathing subject only to a fixed Revenue payable to Government. Some carts and gardens situated in the Divisions of Malad and Dharavi having devolved to the Company were on the 1st of May 1801, ordered to be sold, subject to a fixed quit rent in perpetuity and were purchased some of them, by natural born British subjects. The plantations undertaken by British subjects in this island of Salsette began as early as the year 1793 when Captain James Dunlop, Captain Robert Crawford, and Mr. J. Pringle were allowed by Government to enter, with a view to the raising of Sugar Cane on the cultivation of certain grounds since known under the name of the Bhandoop estate. On the 23rd of January 1795 Government granted the parties in question that the President in Council would grant them a lease of 99 years renewable on paying a certain fine for the ground, on certain conditions as to payment of rent, and these arrangements having received the sanction of the Supreme Government, formal grants and leases were entered into vesting the lessee with hereditary property in the ground subject to a fixed rental. Between the years 1792 and 1805 the Island of Salsette was connected with Bombay by a causeway across the channel at Sion, and in concurrence with the expectation that the construction of the causeway must lead to agricultural speculations in the Island of Salsette among the wealthier inhabitants of Bombay, an agreement was concluded on the 1st of July 1806 between the Governor in Council and Ardashir Dady, constituting him proprietor of the Kumba or Worlee district of Mahad and of the villages of Kaneri, Areh, Dansie, Magatan, Tulshi, and Aksar on the same terms as to the rate of Revenue and with respect to the security of permanent tenure as in the cases of the estates of Pawai and Bhandoop. It was expressed that Ardashir Dady the grantee would be expected to exert his best endeavours to bring into the earliest state of cultivation the waste land of these villages to maintain the Coonbees in the enjoyment of their respective spots of cultivation, to consider as a primary duty their comfort and welfare, to see such an example as that others might by observing the success of his exertions be stimulated to similar undertakings to the general amelioration of the island. It thus appears from the above history of the island of Salsette extracted from Regulation No. 1 of 1808 who referred to that the object of Government in granting villages on long lease on favourable terms to enterprising capitalists was to attract population, to improve the condition of the island of Salsette and to bring under cultivation the waste lands of the various villages. It was in pursuance of this policy that the seven villages mentioned in the Plaint were first leased to Mr. Kursetjee Kawasjee Banajee in perpetual form under a Kowl dated the 22nd October 1830, and filed by the Defendant as Exhibit No. 33 in this case.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE President, in his historical review of education in India writes:—

Since their first appearance in authentic history, the Indians have always enjoyed the reputation of being a learned people. Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador to the Court of Chandra Gupta about 300 B. C., found a grave and polished society in which philosophy and science were cultivated and held in honour. The rich stores of Sanskrit literature which have come down to the present age confirm this description. In the four stages prescribed for a Brahman's life, the first, including youth and early manhood, was that of the Brahmachari, or learner, and extended over many years. But the Brahmans confined their teaching of the Dharma Shastras to their own and the other two twice-born castes, or classes, and took no pains to communicate any but elementary knowledge to the servile and mixed multitude. The Buddhist reformation placed religion and education on a more popular basis. The Chinese travellers and the Pali [illegible] witness that in the seventh century A. D., the vast monastery of Nalanda formed a seat of learning which recalls, by its size and its celebrity, the Academies, the later Universities of rasdieval Europe. After a Musulman conquest, the mosque became in India, as in other countries of Islam, a centre of instruction and of literary activity. Education like among the Mahomedans and the Hindus is based upon religion, and was supported by endowments and bequests *in pios usus*. The East India Company found the four ancient methods of education still at work in the institutions of the country, that is to say, the disciples; in the *tols* or seats of Sanskrit learning; and in the *maktabs* and *Madrsas*, or schools and colleges of the Mahomedans; and in the large number of humble village schools which also existed. These village schools gave an elementary education to the trading classes and to the children of the pretty landholders and well-to-do families among the cultivators.

When the East India Company received charge of Bengal from the Delhi Emperor, it aimed only at discharging the duties fulfilled by the previous ruling power. It respected endowments made to educational institutions, and its earliest efforts were confined to the establishment of a Mahomedan and a Sanskrit college of the old types. But three influences were at work which forced it into new fields of educational activity. A knowledge of English became more and more powerful; and when in 1835 the two parties were so evenly balanced that things had come to a dead-lock it was Macaulay's advocacy of English education that turned the scale against the Orientalists. His famous Minute was immediately followed by a Resolution of the Governor-General, which plainly declared for English as against Oriental education. A few years later the Orientalists made several previous efforts to rescind this Resolution and to revert to the previous policy in favour of the classical languages of India. They received, however, no encouragement from the Government; and in 1839 Lord Auckland published a Minute which finally closed the controversy. The purport of this Minute was "that although English was to be retained as the medium of the higher instruction in European literature, philosophy, and science, the existing oriental instructions were to be kept up in full efficiency, and were to receive the same encouragement as might be given to the students at English institutions. Vernacular instruction was to be combined with English, full choice being allowed to the pupils to attend whichever tuition they might individually prefer." Since that time education in India has proceeded upon the recognition of the value of English instruction, of the duty of the State to spread Western knowledge among its subjects, and of the valuable aid which missionary and philanthropic bodies can render in the task. In reviewing the progress of education we propose to consider, first, the early efforts of the East India Company and of private societies prior to 1854; secondly, the principles laid down for the guidance of the Departments in the despatches of 1854 and 1879; and thirdly, the progress of education in each Province of India between 1854 and 1882. The condition of education in India in 1881-82 in every class of colleges and schools, the internal mechanism, as well as the external relations of the Departments, the question of legislation, and the financial administration of education will form the subjects of separate chapters of this report.

Following this introduction comes a detailed account of the rise and progress of education in the various provinces which we are unable to quote at length.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

We give the recommendations adopted by the Commission in regard to each branch of education:—

(i.)—*Recommendations on Indigenous Education.*

1. That an indigenous school be defined as one established or conducted by natives of India on native methods.

2. That all indigenous schools, whether high or low, be recognised and encouraged, if they serve any purpose of secular education whatsoever.

3. That the best practicable method of encouraging indigenous schools of a high order, and desiring recognition, be ascertained by Education Departments in communication with pundits, moulavies, and others interested in the subject.

4. That preference be given to that system which regulates the aid given mainly according to the results of examinations.

5. That special encouragement be afforded to indigenous schoolmasters to undergo training, and to bring their relatives and probable successors under regular training.

6. That a steady and gradual improvement in indigenous school be aimed at with as little immediate interference with their *personnel* or circuim as possible.

7. That the standards of examination be arranged to suit each province, with the view of preserving all that is valued by the people in the indigenous system, and of encouraging by special grants the gradual introduction of useful subjects of instruction.

8. That indigenous schools receiving aid be inspected *in situ*, and as far as possible, the examinations for their grants-in-aid be conducted *in situ*.

9. That aided indigenous schools, not registered as special schools, be understood to be open to all classes and castes of the community, special aid being, if necessary, assignable on account of low caste pupils.

10. That such a proportion between special and other elementary indigenous schools be maintained in each town and district, as to ensure a proportionate provision for the education of all classes.

11. That where municipal and local boards exist, the registration, supervision, and encouragement of indigenous elementary schools, whether aided or unaided, be entrusted to such boards; provided that board shall not interfere in any way with such schools as do not desire to receive aid, or to be subject to the supervision of the boards.

12. That the aid given to elementary indigenous schools be a charge against the funds at the disposal of local and municipal boards where such exist; and every indigenous school, which is registered for aid, receive from such boards the aid to which it is entitled under the rules.

13. That such boards be required to give elementary indigenous schools free play and development, and to establish fresh schools of their own only where the preferable alternative to aiding suitable indigenous schools cannot be adopted.

14. That the local inspecting officers be *ex-officio* members of municipal or district school boards.

15. That the officers of the Education Department keep lists of all elementary indigenous schools, and assist the boards in selecting school, to be registered for aid, and in securing a proportionate provision of education for all classes of the community.

(2)—*Recommendation on Primary Education.*

1. That primary education be regarded as the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life, and be not necessarily regarded as a portion of instruction leading up to University.

2. That the upper primary and lower primary examinations be not made compulsory in any province.

3. That while every branch of education can justly claim the fostering care of the State, it is desirable in the present circumstances of the country, to declare the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension, and improvement, to be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in a still larger measure than heretofore.

4. That an attempt be made to secure the fullest possible provision for, and extension of, primary education by legislation suited to the circumstances of each province.

5. That where indigenous schools exist, the principle of aiding and improving them be recognised as an important means of extending elementary education.

6. That examinations by inspecting officers be conducted as far as possible *in situ*, and all primary schools receiving aid be invariably inspected *in situ*.

7. That, as a general rule, aid to primary schools be regulated to a large extent according to the results of examination; but an exception may be made in the case of schools established in backward districts or under peculiar circumstances which may be aided under special rules.

8. That school-houses and furniture be of the simplest and most economical kind.

9. That the standards of primary examinations in each province be revised with a view to simplification and to the larger introduction of practical subjects, such as native methods of arithmetic, accounts and mensuration, the elements of land and physical science, and their application to agriculture, health, and the industrial arts; but that no attempt be made to secure general uniformity throughout India.

10. That care be taken not to interfere with the freedom of managers of aided schools in the choice of text-books.

11. That promotion from class to class be not necessarily made to depend on the results of one fixed standard of examinations uniform throughout the province.

12. That physical development be promoted by the encouragement of native games, gymnastics, school drill, and other exercises suited to the circumstances of each class of school.

13. That all inspecting officers and teachers be directed to see that the teaching and discipline of every school are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct, and the character of the children, and that, for the guidance of the master, a special manual be prepared.

14. That the existing rules as to religious teaching in [illegible] schools wholly maintained by municipal or local fund boards.

15. That the supply of normal schools, whether Government or aided, be so localised as to provide for the local requirements of all primary schools, whether Government or aided, within the division under each inspector.

16. That the first charges on provincial funds assigned for primary education be the cost of its direction and inspection, and the provision of adequate normal schools.

17. That pupils in municipal or local board-schools be not entirely exempted from payment of fees, merely on the ground that they are the children of rate-payers.

18. That in board schools a certain proportion of pupils be admissible as free students on the ground of peverty; and in the case of special schools, established for the benefit of poorer classes a general or large exemption from payment of fees be allowed under proper authority for special reasons.

19. That subject to the exemption of a certain proportion of free students on account of poverty, fees, whether in money or kind, be levied in all aided schools, but the proceeds be left entirely at the disposal of the school managers.

20. That the principle laid down in Lord Hardinge's Resolution, dated 11th October, 1844, be affirmed—*i.e.*, that in selecting persons to fill the lowest officers under Government, preference be always given to candidates who can read and write.

21. That the Local Governments, especially those of Bombay and of the North-Western Provinces, be invited to consider the advisability of carrying out the suggestion contained in paragraph 96 of the despatch of 1855,—namely, of making some educational qualification necessary to the confirmation of hereditary village officers, such as patels and lumberdars.

22. That night-schools be encouraged wherever practicable.

23. That as much elasticity as possible be permitted both as regards the hours of the day and the seasons of the year during which the attendance of scholars is required, especially in agricultural villages and in backward districts.

24. That primary education be extended in backward districts, especially in those inhabited mainly by aboriginal races, by the instrumentality of the department pending the creation of school boards, or by specially liberal grants-in-aid to those who are willing to set up and maintain schools.

25. That all primary schools wholly maintained at the cost of the school boards, and all primary schools that are aided from the same fund and are not registered as special schools, be understood to be open to all castes and classes of the community.

26. That such a portion between special and other primary schools be maintained in each school district as to ensure a proportionate provision for the education of all castes.

27. That assistance be given to schools and orphanages in which poor children are taught reading, writing, and counting, with or without manual work.

28. That primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction, which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education, and a large claim on provincial revenues.

29. That both municipal and local boards keep a separate school-fund.

30. That the municipal school-fund consist of—

(*a.*) A fair proportion of municipal revenues, to be fixed in each case by the Local Government.

(*b.*) The fees levied in schools wholly maintained at the cost of the municipal school-fund.

(*c.*) Any assignment that may be made to the municipal school fund from the local fund.

(*d.*) Any assignment from provincial funds.

(*e.*) Any other funds that may be entrusted to the municipalities for the promotion of education.

(*f.*) Any unexpended balance of the school fund from previous years.

31. That the local board's school-fund consist of—

(*a.*) A distinct share of the general local fund, which share shall not be less than a minimum proportion to be prescribed for each province.

(*b.*) The fees levied in schools wholly maintained at the cost of the school fund.

(*c.*) Any contribution that may be assigned by municipal boards.

(*d.*) Any assignment made from provincial funds.

(*e.*) Any other funds that may be entrusted to the local boards for the promotion of education.

(*f.*) Any unexpended balance of the school fund from previous years.

32. That the general control over primary school-expenditure be vested in the school boards, whether municipal or local, which may now exist or may hereafter be created for self-government in each province.

33. That the first appointment of schoolmasters in municipal or local board schools be left to the town or district boards, with the proviso that the masters be certificated or approved by the department, and their subsequent promotion or removal be regulated by the boards, subject to the approval of the department.

34. That the cost of maintaining or aiding primary schools in each school district, and the construction and repair of board school-houses, be charged against the municipal or local board school fund so created.

35. That the vernacular, in which instruction shall be imparted in any primary school, maintained by any municipal or local board, be determined by the school committee of management, subject to revision by the municipal or local board: provided that if there be any dissenting minority in the community who represent a number of pupils sufficient to form one or more separate classes or schools, it shall be incumbent on the department to provide for the establishment of such classes or schools, and it still be incumbent on such municipal or local board to assign to such classes or schools, a fair proportion of the whole assignable funds.

36. That municipal and local boards administering funds in aid of primary schools, adopt the rules prescribed by the department for aiding such schools, and introduce no change therein without the sanction of the department.

ENGLISH EXHIBITORS AT THE CALCUTTA SHOW.

THE number of English exhibitors is 547; but the exact number of thousand square feet that their exhibits will occupy has not yet been accurately obtained—some time ago, however, it exceeded 50,000 square feet. There are ten sections distinguished by the letters of the alphabet down to K, but omitting J, and in each of these England is represented, although very disproportionately in some as compared with others. In Section A, Fine Arts, there are only nine exhibitors, and either contributions cannot be considered as either very striking or very important. These may be sub-divided into five photographers, one oleographer, one medallist, the *Pictorial World*, with original sketches, and lastly Mr. Langdale, of Hatton-garden, with some water-colours, including views of Calcutta, painted by H. Daniels in 1783. The last Section K—Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History—is still weaker numerically, having only five exhibitors, but the tiger groups and other stuffed specimens sent by Rowland Ward and Co. save it from absolute insignificance. It may not be very flatteriug to the artistic perception of our countrymen, but it is a fact that as soon as the strictly art portion of any subject is left behind their energy and skill become more conspicuous. While a few photographs and sketches are all that Englishmen can find as representative of national art to send to Calcutta, they can produce an abundance of inventions and improvements in the appliances of art; and, indeed, the further they move from the artistic field into the region of science and utilitarianism the more incontestable becomes their activity and, we may even say, their superiority. This list of English contributions as Calcutta furnishes further evidence in the same direction. To Section B—Education and Application of Liberal Arts—there are more than 40 contributors, and these include all the principal manufacturing stationers. The exhibits under Section C—Health—are exceptionally complete and interesting, including as they do not only sanitary appliances of all kinds, but medicines, chemicals, and such manufactures as false teeth and spectacles, which are often greatly needed in a cheap but excellent form by Europeans in the East. Messrs. Doulton, of Lambeth, alone contribute filters and the ware for which they are justly famed of a money value of not less than £3,000; while the Jeyes Sanitary Company sends the disinfectant powders, fluids, and soaps which are its speciality. The exhibits in chemicals are interesting as well as fairly representative. Passing reference may be made to a special kind of Seidlitz powder, manufactured by a London chemist, which contains all the ingredients in a single bottle, and which is warranted to keep its strength for a considerable length of time. One of the most important contributions under this head is sent by Messrs. Howards and Sons, who are the manufacturers of cinchona alkaloids for the Government of India. Their exhibits include samples of all the most important febrifuges, such as coloured and compressed quinine.

We are not at all sure that many of the exhibits of "furniture and other objects for the use and decoration of houses and other buildings," of which Section D is composed will receive the recognition the enterprise of their makers deserves, or that they will compare favourably with the similar articles shown by native exhibitors. The tile industry is, perhaps, as well represented as any other, and the most likely to command attention. Most of the best known manufactures contribute. Section E, Fabrics, &c., embraces some of the most important articles in British trade, such as calicoes, muslins, and similar materials. Manchester and Bradford figure very prominently in this department, several of the largest firms in those cities testifying to their interest in the success of the exhibition about to be held in the midst of some of their best customers. An exceptionally good display of cordage and horse combs is exhibited by an Aberdeen firm, which is credited with manufacturing ten million combs in the course of every year. To Section F—Raw Products, &c.—Price's Candle Company supply their numerous productions for which there has come to be a great demand, extent from India herself and British Burmah. Jute and other oils are also exhibited by Veitch Wilson, of Glasgow. In this section will also be found numerous specimens of the thread, leather, and paper manufactures. Although the produce of the looms of Lancashire has long been well known throughout India and the East, many articles in daily use, and of the highest value for the development of backward regions, will be brought before the peoples of India for the first time in the courts and show rooms of Mr. Joubert's great undertaking; and it is only natural to suppose that a considerable increase in the amount of the exports from this country to India will ensue therefrom. At the same time there can be no question that the peoples of India must benefit more largely than any one else from the introduction into their country of increased means for producing human food, which is the grand *desideratum* in a State where the growth of population promises to outpace the development in material wealth and alimentary resources. It is reasonable to suppose that the Indian Government was actuated by the wish to encourage the further introduction of English capital, knowledge, and enterprise into the peninsula when it resolved to give the International Exhibition all the support and countenance in its power. That a very large measure of success will attend its efforts in this direction we have every reason to believe, for the field which India opens out for judicious investment is very vast, and only limited by two considerations. The one is that careful supervision is absolutely necessary, and the other that only a fair return of interest can be expected. India is not an El Dorado, but it is a country in which there are plenty of opportunities of investing moderate sums of money, and still more individual energy, with as much certainty of a satisfactory return as in any other quarter of the world. If the Calcutta Exhibition only serves to bring out this fact with greater clearness than at any former time, it will have done good work and justified its existence. That there is no want of sympathy on the part of Englishmen generally in the matter, or of readiness to contribute towards the consummation of a much-desired result, may be reasonably inferred from the very valuable and representative contributions which the principal English manufacturers have sent at great cost to the modern capital of India, and of which we are able to place before our readers this early summary and sketch.—*The Times.*

THE CHOLERA GERM.

"THE Cholera germ!" exclaimed one of the highest medical authorities in this country, when an allusion was made in his presence to its existence; "there is no such thing as a cholera germ." This gentleman must have experienced a very disagreeable shock when he first saw it stated that Dr. Koch, of the German Cholera Medical Commission, had discovered the cholera germ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

THE Bank of England's weekly return just published shows very few changes worth noticing, and the proportion of the reserve to the liabilities remains at 43 per cent. There is no change in the position of money. Some of the Exchange Bank shares are lower—Orientals £11 ; Chartereds £22. 0s. ; Mercantiles £16-10s. ; Hongkongs £57. In other securities, three per cent. Consols have improved to 101⅛, a rise of ⅛, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper to £83½ per one thousand rupees.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is firmer and quotations to arrive *via* Canal are 1s. per quarter higher. Rapeseed unchanged. Wheat is also firmer and prices for Club Nos. 1 and 2, to arrive *via* Canal, have advanced 6d. per quarter.

At the Skin sales yesterday the demand was limited, and late prices were barely obtained.

The Manchester market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet. Surats steady : arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. With the exception of a fall of 1-16d. in Good Fair Oomrawattee there is no other change in the spot quotations. Middling Uplands in New York are unaltered at 10¼ cents, but "futures" for the month of February show a decline of one point, the closing rate being 10-80 cents. The figures to date are given below.

	1883	1882	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday..	1,629,000	1,580,000	1,532,000
Thursday's receipts.....	33,000	37,000	31,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,662,000	1,617,000	1,562,000

EXCHANGE is firm, with a better feeling both for ready and forward delivery. Rates are 1-32d. higher all round. Three months' credits could not be sold under 1s. 7 25-32d. Demand Bank bills for February 1s. 7 19-32d. Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 50 13-16d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¼d.
Do. three months' sight ..	1s. 7 11-16 to 1s. 7 23-32d.
Credits, do. do.	...1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs do. do.	...Frs. 2·08½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER unchanged : 4 per cents. Rs. 98 13-16 to Rs. 98⅞ : 4½ per cents Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—The market to-day is strong for all stocks. In Land Companies Port Cannings and Colabas are inquired for at the increased rates of Rs. 387½ and Rs. 790 respectively. Press securities are also in better request, and Bombay Cottons have risen to Rs. 1,100, Mofussils to Rs. 412½, New Indians to Rs. 213½ ; Prince of Wales to Rs. 635 ; and Sinds to Rs. 570. Mill shares are active and in almost all instances rates have advanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have fallen further, there being sellers of the original shares at Rs. 4,350 and of the second issue at Rs. 872½ ; Kemp and Company's shares are in demand at Rs. 317 each.

COTTON continues dull, and with the exception of a small lot of *nearly fine* new Bengals at Rs. 160 per candy, we have not heard of any sales of importance on export account. Prices remain quotably unaltered.

	Per candy.
Oomrawuttee.....	F.G. Rs. 175
Do.	Good ,, 169
.....	F.G.F. ,, 163
Dholleras	F.G. ,, 175
Do.	Good ,, 167-169
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 162
Western	Good ,, 157
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. ,, 165
Compta	,, 145
New Machine-ginned Broach....	Good ,, 211-212 Mar.
Do. Oomrawuttee.....	Good ,, 183-1/8 Feb.Mar.
Do. Bengal	Good ,, 149 Dec.
Do. do	F.G. ,, 156 ,,

LINSEED is firmer in sympathy with the tone of the home market, but we have no change to report in prices. Ready Rs. 5-11½ to Rs. 5-12. No transactions have been reported for forward delivery, but the rate is still about Rs. 5-6½ per cwt.

RAPESEED quiet. Prices nominally unaltered.

WHEAT is firm with an active inquiry on the spot, and Pessie and Catha descriptions have advanced 8 to 12 annas per candy. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 31½ to Rs. 32 per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26 ; Luskari, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ ; Catha, Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½.

FREIGHTS.—Rather more inquiry. Business for Liverpool *viâ* Canal is now reasonable until June for Wheat and 21s. 3d. for Cotton. London 21s. 3d. for Weight : 23s. 9d. for Measurement. Havre, 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. A steamer is reported to have been taken up for early December loading U. K. or Continent at 22s. 6d. nett.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is very little doing in the bazaar, and owing to heavy arrivals prices are a shade weaker.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal.....	45,000	500	all	5 do.	830
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India.	37,330	— 250	all	12½ 5 do.	92

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	2500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	605
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	139
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	11,000	500	500	12½p.a.	530
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 50	925
Bhowanagar Mills ...	4,800	100	100	—	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,035
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	—	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	all	551
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	880
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,000	500	1,000	—	985
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	750
Gordon Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	90	1,050
Hindustan	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Hydrabad Spinning Co.				Rs. 70	
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	—	545
Jubbulpore Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jowras Bhalioo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,175
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	975
Khatao Mackenzie ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,075
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	133
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	2,200
Mahalakshmi	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,020
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,375
Managon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	355
Mararoo Gooculdas ..	1,950	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,520
National Spinning ..	500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	970
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1,070
Oriental	4,000	225	625	Rs. 20	720
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	330
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	285
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	50	500	20	285
Rajoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,530
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925xd
Southern India	800	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 50	530
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	975

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	24,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	700
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	387½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130 11-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	71-15-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares..	21	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bathani, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40		65
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
Bombay Gas Manufac. Co., Ld.	11183	100	100	Rs. 5	110
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ld.	11,000	2,500	1,500		99
Bombay Docks Investment Shares		500	300	270	4,350
Bombay Municipal Bonds	300	3,000	3,000	...	872½
Bombay Municipal Bonds				200	3500
Cotton Press Association	1,500	100	100	6 p.ct.	107
Elphinstone Land Mill Co., Ld.	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	111
Elphinstone Land and Building Co. Ld.	42,000				11
Fort Victoria Landing and Building Co.	11,400	100	5		14
Gas Light Co., Ld.	500	500	100		75
Hotel and Building Co., Ld.	2,000	500	300	30 p. a.	325
Imperial Insurance Co., Ld.	4,000	50	175	Rs. 15	317
Mazagon Dock Co., Ld.	5,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	23
Oriental Telephone Co., Ld.	5,000	200	50	6 p.ct.	50
Port Canning Association		20	20		
Port Canning Land Co. Ld.	20,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.ct.	1,350
Port Canning Co. Ld.	20,000 A	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	28
Port Canning Co. Ld.	20,000 B	100	10		60
Port Canning Co. Ld.	48,000	100	100		109
Port Canning Co. Ld.	5,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	26
Port Canning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 10	17
Port Canning Co. Ld.	5,000	100	all	Rs. 110	1,200
Rajabai Gold Mining Co Ld	250				175
Rajabai Gold Mining Co. Ld	20,000				
Rajabai Gold Mining Co. Ld	1,000				
Rajabai Gold Mining Co. Ld	1,000				
Rajabai Gold Mining Co. Ld	1,032	1,000	1,000	20	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain F. Fairlough, will sail to-day for China, &c., with extra China mail, and general cargo.

THE ship San Joaquim, 1,554 tons, Captain J. B. Drinkwater, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from New York, (10th July), brought a cargo of 32,339 boxes Kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain A. Calder, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. L. W. Seymair, Mr. E. A. Bulkely, Mr. J. Riding, and 89 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo 132 boxes and the following passengers :—Captain Monteith, Mr. Leggett, Mr. Lindem, Mr. Lukhmidass and four others, 44 syces and 36 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Abyssinia (s).....	Clark	Bussorah, Oct. 25.
	Inchulva (s).....	Moss	Cardiff, Oct. 9.
	Amirzada	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sep. 17

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Clyde (s)	Edmond	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Sumatra, Fairlough, to China.
Steamer Pachamba, Calder, to Kurrachee, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Atrato, to Antwerp.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Nuthall, Lieut. Col., Public Works Dept., from leave, from England.
Ducat, Lieut. Col., R. E., on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 8.

Bell, Lieut. Col., 2nd Cavalry H. C., on leave from Hingole.

NOVEMBER 9.

Monteith, Captain, 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Baker, Lieut., Norfolk, on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.

Barran, Major, Staff, Corps, on leave, to England.
Bald, Major, Essex, on duty, to Madras.
Pringle, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Murray, Captain, Unattached List, on duty, to Calcutta.
Marter, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Poona.
Young, Surgn., on duty, to Allahabad.
Rice, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Roorkee.
Watkins, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Roorkee.
Davidson, Lieut-Col., R. H. A., from leave, to Agra.
Dodgson, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Feroz pore.
Bakley, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Kamptee.
Gallaway, Major, R. A., from leave, to Feroz pore.
Jameson, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Cooper, Vet. Sug., on duty, to Sialkote.
Hatchell, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Nuthall, Lieut.-Col., Public Work Dept., on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Bell, Lieut-Col., 2nd Cavalry H. C., on leave, to England.
Raymond, Lieut., R. I. Rifles, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Bor, Lieut., Royal Marine Artillery, on duty, to Cyprus.
Arberthnot, Lieut., South Lancashire, on duty, to Peshawar.
Maconchy, Lieut., East Yorkshire, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 10.

The Regiment will parade this day Saturday the 10th instant, fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to be punctual as the regiment will march away from the Town Hall punctually at 5 p.m. All members who are at the train terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., will have their fares paid, those coming after will have to pay their own fair. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend this, and all the parades the possibly can so as to render themselves thoroughly efficient by the 20th instant.

There will be drill at the following places until Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a. m. At the J. J. Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday at 6-30 a. m., and Thursday at 5 p.m. At Grant-road every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. White uniform to be worn at all parades except the commandants on Saturday when Red will be worn.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to H. Company :—Vols. J. Anwander, S. C. DeSouza and M. DeSouza.

Vol. A. DeCruz is transferred from D. to H. Company from this date.

Vol. E. Thomas, C. Company, is appointed Lce. Corporal from this date.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano.....Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 725
Sympathetic square .. .. 36 .. .. or .. 832
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 6 .. .. or .. 1,374
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PINSON—November 7, at Bombay, Alexander Robert Walter Pinson, Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, Munmar, son of the late Captain Pinson and grandson of the late Major General Pinson, Madras Army, aged 29 years. Deeply regretted. English papers, please copy.

BILUCHISTAN.

BIRTH.

WALKER—November 1, at Quetta, Biluchistan, the wife of Captain J. N. Walker, Brigade-Major, Quetta District, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

THE want of sufficient house-room in Bombay is a source of serious danger to the public health, as well as of serious inconvenience to all classes of the community. Even the well-to-do find it difficult to procure houses of a suitable description, and they have to pay heavy and sometimes exorbitant rents for such accommodation as they can find. The poor are in worse case. They are packed to overflowing in insanitary buildings, and they have to pay a rental out of all proportion to their means. Dr. Weir's Census Report, which was recently issued, throws a good deal of light upon the state of things in the Native Town. In one district there is an average of sixty-seven persons, or fifteen families, to each house. Throughout the city generally each house contains an average of five persons in excess of the number of the occupants in the year 1872—a portentous increase, when we bear in mind the fact that at that period the houses of Bombay were admittedly overcrowded. In London, as Dr. Weir points out, the average population to the acre is 49, in Bombay 52. But in Bombay matters are much worse than the statement of the average would imply, for whereas in London the extreme pressure is 442, in Bombay it rises to 759 persons to the acre. In twelve of the most densely populated sections of Bombay, containing together 429,566 persons, the pressure is 458 persons to each acre. To find room under roofs for this swarming population, the height of the houses is being steadily added to. The number of storeys has been increased, till there are hundreds of houses of four, five, and six floors in excess of the number which existed at the time the last previous census was taken. Mr. M. C. Murzban, Presidency Executive Engineer, pointed out in a recent speech at the Corporation what the piling up of storey upon storey in the back slums of the city really means. While there is no harm in having lofty buildings along wide thoroughfares with spacious openings, he said quite truly that the shutting in of ordinary streets and narrow lanes with high and continuous piles five and six storeys high "is attended with deadly influences, the range of which it is impossible to over-estimate." He added that the tall buildings in continuous and unbroken rows along the whole length of Girgaum main road from the Money School to the Churney-road, and similar rows of houses along roads parallel to the Girgaum-road, have already completely stopped the passage of air to the whole of the portion of the town eastward. He advocates the piercing of these walls of houses by wide streets, which would ventilate the Native Town and let the free air of the sea into the districts now covered with the dark, damp, and badly ventilated dwellings, which are, as we have seen from Dr. Weir's Census Report, so frightfully overcrowded. Disease, says Mr. Murzban—and he spoke quite within the truth—is never absent from these places. The floors are perforated by drains and cesspools, the thin walls and mud cowdunged floors are saturated with the exhalations of years. Can we wonder if cholera is always present in the Native Town ? The wonder is rather that it is not always epidemic.

The remedy for the overcrowding of the city is, of course, the erection of more houses. There are two causes which prevent the supply of houses keeping pace with the demand. The first is the paucity of available building sites, and the second is the prohibitive price of building materials. Owing to the vicissitudes of climate and the ravages of white-ants, teak-wood is considered the only material to be relied upon for beams, floors, and rafters, and the exhaustion of the teak forests in Southern India, and the growing demands on the teak forests of Burma, have combined to make the price in Bombay exorbitant. It would be worth the while of those engaged in the building trade to see whether there be not in the hard woods of Australia a substitute for the teak hitherto regarded as indispensible. If relief is not to be found in this direction, a bolder use of iron beams and girders might bring down appreciably the cost of erecting new buildings of any size in Bombay. Something might be done to improve and cheapen the supply of brick and stone. The bricks now generally used are very bad ; stone is dear, and the supply of both is inadequate. But the real difficulty is of course that of procuring suitable sites for building purposes. Such sites exist, but the price asked by the Government and private owners alike is generally prohibitive. The Government has some land near the Colaba over-bridge, very well suited for middle-class houses. A syndicate was formed for the purpose of building thereon, but the project came to nothing, as it was found that the upset price of the land would allow no margin of profit after the buildings were erected. No purchaser has been found, and the site remains unoccupied. Private owners have been equally exacting and equally shortsighted. We alluded yesterday to the action taken by the Corporation to induce the Government not to sell the sites for some eighteen houses on the Sea Face near Chowpatty. The want of house accommodation is so pressing that we would hesitate to urge the Government to decide never under any circumstance to allow this particular site to be built upon. But we certainly support the memorial of the Corporation as far as it may be the means of inducing the Government to take a comprehensive view of the requirements of the public, both in regard to house accommodation and the means of retaining along the western seashore open spaces for health and recreation. The Government should appoint a committee of experts to prepare a plan for utilising all the Government ground now available for public purposes between the city and the Back Bay shore. The Corporation has certainly a reasonable claim to be heard in regard to the disposal of the large area of land in the possession of the Government, and so far turned to very little account. Without going so far as to expect with Mr. Murzban that the whole of Back Bay will be reclaimed and covered with streets and squares and public gardens, until a line connecting Colaba Point with Malabar Point be reached, it is quite within easy compass to add to the existing reclamation a sufficient area to admit of the erection not of eighteen houses only, but of treble or quadruple the number ; and this could be done without diminishing the space now available for the recreation of the public, or shutting off the sea-breezes from the Native Town to eastward. Not, indeed, that Mr. K. N. Kabrajee can be considered to have made a good his allegation that the eighteen houses now proposed to be erected would cut off sea-breezes from the most densely inhabited part of the town. With intervals of 40 feet between every two houses no inconvenience of that kind need be feared. The objections to the scheme consist mainly in the fact that an open space now largely frequented will be closed to the general public. A subsidiary objection, and one which deserves careful consideration, lies in the circumstance that the upper windows of the houses on the site proposed would look into the Hindoo burning-ground, and every breath of wind from the east would cause an intolerable nuisance while the process of incremation was going on. To avoid the consequences of so disagreeable a state of things, it would surely be worth while to ascertain the feasibility of annexing an additional two or three acres from the sea, so that the houses might be built at a distance from the burning-ground—to say nothing of the railway with its incessant traffic.

Then there is the straggling piece of waste ground further to the north, which is now being gradually covered over with unsightly shanties, erected without any regard to external appearances or the health of the inmates. Mr. Ollivant proposed that the ragged slope of Malabar Hill and the level ground at its foot should be made over to the Municipality ; in order that a park or garden might be created there. By terracing the hill and leading water from the reservoir from level to level, a very picturesque piece of landscape gardening would be produced. The unsightly quarries of the Buttes Chaumont, outside Paris, were converted into one of the finest pleasure-grounds in the neighbourhood of the French capital by a similar exercise of ingenuity. The Government replied to Mr. Ollivant that the site was wanted for building purposes, and could not be made over to the Municipality. The slope of the hill can never be built upon, for it is too steep, and besides, with its southern aspect, any dwellings erected upon it would be too hot to be habitable. The level ground can be utilised, no doubt, as a site for a few bungalows, but obviously it should be brought within the scheme of the new suburb which the Government have it in their power to create. The committee of experts which we venture to recommend should be instructed to take thought for the utilization of the Marine-lines, of such portion of the Back Bay reclamation as may be available, or capable of enlargement, and of the level ground near the southern base of Malabar Hill. If a tunnel be bored under the hill to Breach Candy an immense area of building ground will be made available for the requirements of the well-to-do classes of the city. The richer natives are now migrating rapidly from the Native Town to the quarters hitherto occupied almost exclusively by Europeans, and these latter feel the effects in enhanced rents and diminished accommodation. To a certain extent the migration must mitigate the pressure on the Native Town, and if it can be encouraged by erecting suitable houses to the south or north of Malabar Hill, there will be a gain to the native community, both directly indirectly. But the pressure amongst the bulk of the poorer classes of the natives can only be really lessened by the carrying out of a plan, similar to that which has been attended with a large measure of success in England, for rehousing the poorer classes. The Municipality will sooner or later have to take this work in hand, and either build a new quarter of the town on a portion of the Byculla Flats or rebuild the pestilential districts now existing in the heart of the city.

THE departure of Lieut. J. H. Bor for Cyprus by yesterday's mail-steamer, marks, we may hope, the termination of the locust war. His campaign against the locusts was the subject of considerable criticism, and it is to be hoped that he has not taken back with him to the Levant an impression of Indian locusts which will cause him to regard them as less amenable to the resources of civilization than those with which he first came in contact. In Cyprus the locusts seem to practise something of the traditional strategy of the Turk. They always advance continuously in a straight line, and neither turn to the right nor to the left for any consideration of the obstacles in their front. It is therefore comparatively easy to arrest their course with a wall of calico, edged with oil-skin, and when they in vain attempt to climb up the smooth surface, quietly drop them into a treacherous trench beneath and bury thousands of them in one grave. In India the locusts have no idea of marching in line, though they move in column, when that formation seems convenient. They have no cohesion, and every locust proceeds along the line of least resistance, and generally does that which is best in his own eyes. Very plaintive reports were made by local officers engaged in the late campaign, that the locusts could never be induced to go in any given direction. They would as soon go backwards as forwards, and if Lieutenant Bor's traps and trenches were in front that would be a quite sufficient reason for the undisciplined insects to go to the right or to the left, or to execute a strategic movement to the rear. In some districts the ryots came to the conclusion that the locusts were in every sense too many for Lieutenant Bor, and that they made game of his contrivances. The villagers professed to be able to catch more locusts by laying their white dhoturs on the green herbage for the unsuspecting insects to hop upon than the gallant Lieutenant was able to secure with all his ambuscades. On his part Lieutenant Bor has been heard to complain that the ryots, and still more the mamlutdars, were quite unequal to the task of accurately determining where the locust was, and where he was not. It was quite by accident, he averred, that he could ever get definite information which would carry him within five miles of the insects he was looking for. Anyhow Lieutenant Bor takes with him the satisfaction of knowing that it is the general acknowledgment of all with whom he was associated, that he laboured with great zeal and intelligence to accomplish the important duty which he had been sent to India to perform.

COLONEL BRINE ON HIS TRAVELS.

TRICHINOPOLY AND THE NEILGHERRIES.

On the way from Pondicherry to Villuparam junction, a gentlemanlike man got into the train ; he had a brother, an Executive Engineer at Allahabad, and I had brought him out to Bangalore overland *viâ* Bombay and Beypore in 1867 for the D. P. W. It was on that occasion that an Indian general's son relieved me of Rs. 400 at the Beypore Hotel, and that Major Wetherall, of the Staff Corps, son of the Adjutant-General, who was a great friend of the Queen, and was nicknamed Botherall, refused to take over the men. However, finding myself senior by brevet to him in the Army, I soon settled that. On the voyage my servant was a son of an ex-M. P. Suddenly at Bangalore a four-horse carriage with escort arrived in the 16th Lancers compound to take me up to Mysore (eighty-five miles), as I believed. I had a letter from Dr. Campbell, the Durbar Surgeon, to deliver to the Maharajah. What about, I knew not and cared less ; and I did not know one single word of the language. On arrival *viâ* Seringpatam, where the escort was doubled, there was quite a turn-out, and for a fortnight dinner with band was laid out for thirteen every night, and in the morning twelve trays of things were placed in the verandah. There was a circus and pet white bulls, and His Highness, who was 15 years of age and had been placed on the throne by Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1799, showed me a boy (the present Maharajah), about five years old, that he was going to adopt. His Highness also asked me how many members of Parliament I knew ; how many children Sir Stafford Northcote had ; and wished me to write that, on account of caste, he did not want the boy to go to sea, and at his death he wanted his adopted son to have a military governor like the Queen's children. Major Eliot, R.A., C.B., and the European officials, who all generally dined with me, were quite in a fuss, but I was again senior ; and on my return to Bangalore the local officials wrote for my "instructions," &c. I took no notice of their letters, as I had none, but went on to the Madras Club, there I was very ill. Three months afterwards, at Simla, Sir John Lawrence told me that the sudden change of policy in giving the territory back was unaccountable to him.

Mysore, it appears, is as big as Scotland ; and I left London on this peculiar journey three days after Sir Stafford Northcote had been made Secretary of State for India from President of the Board of Trade. He knew no one in India, no more did I, and Sir John Burgoyne only knew Colonel Durand. However, thanks to Mr. Merivale, C.B., I was given letters of introduction to Sir John Lawrence, Colonel Durand, K. E., Sir William Mansfield, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Mr. Maine. These I posted at Bombay. From the last I never got any civility, and the first, kind as he and his family were, would never sanction anything more than my military pay, Rs. 433-10 a month ; and for one month I never got any pay at all, and it was only last year, after fifteen years, that I was refunded the overland expenses of the detachment when they were all 2nd class passengers and we were detained for three days at Cairo.

At Villupuram, by accident, my boy recovered his bundle. At Cuddalore the refreshment room had no ice, cheese, or pickles ; and from this to Mayavoram, crossing the Vellaur and Coleroon, and seeing ships off Porto Novo with its iron factory, where there were plenty of lilies, rice, and water, it rained, on and off, hard, and the carriage leaked everywhere. The station master at Kumbakonam had everything in nice order, and I reached, *viâ* Tanjore, Trichinopoly Junction at 10-8 p. m., 175 miles in 12 hours. Here I stayed with Major Fraser, R. E., who met me, for two nights, and next day visited the Club—good—Dâk Bungalow—fair—the railway station with its three nice detached sleeping rooms, and where I found my hat-box, and the Fort, 2½ miles off. There are slight remains of the walls, and round the famous rock 3 to 400 feet high, in the centre, lies the Bazaar, a tank, a Municipal and large Jesuit schools, and one is shown the spot where Clive lived, and on top of the rock is a Hindu temple and vane from which there is a fine view. In 1½ mile more we reached some grotesque temples at Streerungum, crossing the Cauvery, and outside were three live sacred elephants. I visited the market, Clock Tower, new Roman Catholic Cathedral, and called at the Club. I was so thirsty and it was so hot that I got some Pilsener beer and ice, but although there were a lot of notices stuck up about visitors, dinners, and black coats, I could not get a biscuit or even a bit of bread and cheese. We now drove to the District Court and St. John's Church, built in 1819. Close to the former by an open bath, 20 by 15 feet, the Madras Government has lately (1882), after over half a century, placed a tablet enclosed in an iron railing, 40 by 30 feet, to the memory of Bishop Reginald Heber, D. D., "2nd" Bishop of Calcutta. He was found drowned in the bath, 3rd April, 1826, by his native servant, after taking part in a Sunday service, and must have had a fit of apoplexy. In the church, however, by the altar he is called the "3rd" Bishop ; and no age is given at either place.

Although Trichinopoly can now only boast of two native foot regiments, the 21st and 30th, with a Collector, Civil Surgeon, an officer who pays pensions, two or three D. P. W. and Railway Engineers, and two shops, still on fifteen pews the clergyman allows in centre the Collector, Civilians, S. and D. Engineers, officers S. I. R., and left and right C. O., C. E., S. I. R., officers 21st N. I., Superintendent of Jail, officers 30th N. I., Civil Surgeon, and pension officer to be entered. As Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor, who I am told is fond of telling anecdotes, ordered the tablet to the Bishop, I would suggest to H. E. the blackening of the letters and the top gilding of the red iron railing. In the evening I drove to the small band-stand, near which are five lawn-tennis courts and a pucca promenade for the station swells, and heard the 30th N. I. play "The Relief of Ekowe" to some syces, ayahs, and children.

Next morning Mr. Frank Penny, the Chaplain, called, and I left in the afternoon at 12-30 for Erode junction (87 miles) ; where I was to dine and sleep. The accommodation here for a rupee a night upstairs was first class but one of the two female attendants was clipped only 4as. out of Rs. 10 a month, instead of a rupee, for quarters because they adjoined the scavengers'. The Madras Railway officials might out of their large salaries pay the deductions, Rs. 3-8 a month

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR Nov. 9.

The Viceroy and party arrived here this afternoon at one o'clock in four state barges of sixty rowers each, in crimson coats and turbans, with yellow Sikh colour cummerbunds. The left bank of the river was lined for one mile with the Maharaja's infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Large crowds were present on both banks.

The Dewan and high officials accompanied the party from Jummoo. The Governor of Kashmere, the Chief Justice, and Srinuggur officials joined the party at Pampur.

A short distance from Srinuggur the Maharajah's eldest son met the Viceroy and conducted him to the Mandee Palace. At the top of the landing stairs a detachment of the Maharajah's troops formed a guard of honour. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, followed by a salute of thirty-one guns from the fort.

The Viceroy has arrived one day sooner than was expected.

WARNING TO NAVIGATORS OF THE MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

A launch of only 15 tons arrived here this week from Singapore. She experienced a strong gale in Malacca Straits, when she was twelve hours, and another hard blow after leaving Penang in the Mergui Archipelago with strong winds and confused sea. Her commander says the charts of the Archipelago are not to be relied on, as one passage marked between two and three fathoms does not now exist, and there is a dangerous reef which is not marked on the charts. He therefore advises commanders to keep a good look-out.

THE RANGOON UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

The Bishop of Rangoon publicly supports the proposal of Mr. Jardine, Judicial Commissioner, for Rangoon University.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 9.

The Hindus' shops are still closed, causing great inconvenience to business of every description. The Hindus remain orderly. The streets are strongly guarded by police.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

The Imperial Prince, on behalf of the Emperor of Germany, is going to Madrid next week to pay a return visit to King Alfonso.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

The Minister of Marine and Colonies asked the Chambers to-day for a supplementary credit of nine million francs on account of the Tongking expedition.

THE REBELLION IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Nov. 8.

The Servian troops have captured the insurgent's position at Kalafat, and taken one hundred prisoners.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The Inch Line steamer Inchgarve, arrived here this afternoon.

The Inch Line steamer Inchmornlah, arrived here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday.

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

Extra mail-steamer Rome, from Aden, arrived.

H. M.'s S. Arab from Bombay, arrived.

Nov. 9.

Mail-steamer Khedive, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 1-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80¼

4½ " 83¾

3 per cent. Consols for account 101⅜

3½ " Sterling Loan 102½

4½ " French Rentes 107

Bar Silver ..... 50 13-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £12,100,000 unchanged.

Bills discounted £19,800,000; decrease £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £20,100,000 unchanged.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrivals.—Sunr[illegible] Wendermere, and Corinth.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, November 8.

10 p.m. ..... 78°

FRIDAY, November 9.

6 a.m. ..... 72°

10 a.m. ..... 78°

2 p.m. ..... 83°

4 p.m. ..... 81°

THE inquiry into the charges of assault, wrongful confinement, &c., preferred by certain Borahs against Mr. Guider, constable, and Mr. Rennie, inspector of police, and three native policemen, was concluded before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, being the sixteenth hearing of the case. Mr. Brown addressed the court yesterday in reply on behalf of the prosecution. The magistrate reserved his decision until Saturday next.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee proposed "that, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given, with the previous consent of Government, to the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 from surplus cash balance towards the public subscription which has been raised for giving a suitable reception to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Geary, and carried unanimously.

MR. H. WYNFORD BARROW, Secretary to the Town Council and Clerk Municipal Corporation, left for England by yesterday's mail-steamer on three months' leave of absence. Mr. Barrow has been a very hard-working Municipal officer for many years past; and his unceasing industry and energy in the discharge of his duties fully entitle him to a short period of rest.

THE following telegram has been received by the local Government from the Government of India, Home Department, dated 9th November, 1883:—"Impose quarantine at Aden against vessels coming from infected ports of Hedjaz and inform Egypt."

MISS CONSTANCE MARY GIBBS, third daughter of the Hon. J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., Acting President of the Viceroy's Council, and formerly Senior Member of Council, Bombay, was married on Oct. 29 at Mount Aboo, by the Rev. E. Jenkins, to Surgeon Major Charles White, A.M.D.

THERE was a falling off in the salt revenue collected in September, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, to the extent of Rs. 7,30,000. On the first six months of the current financial year (to the end of September), however, there has been a gain, as compared with last year, of Rs. 3,88,000.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Beloochistan, arrived in Kurrachee on Friday, the 2nd instant. His Highness the Jam of Lus Beyla arrived on Thursday morning, and was received with a salute of nine guns.

THE Hyderabad State Railway scheme, which only a few months ago seemed on the eve of utter collapse, is now reported to be looking up again, and seems quite likely to be established at home. Lord Lawrence will probably be the Chairman, and perhaps Sir John Strachey the Deputy Chairman.

A TELEGRAM to the *Asian* gives the following as the result of the Dewhurst Park Plate, run on Wednesday, 23rd October:—Sir J. Willoughby's Adelaide, by Hermit—Adelaide 1; Lord Falmouth's b f Busybody, by Petrarch—Spinaway 2; Mr. T. Cannon's b c Fritz, by George Frederick—Ma Belle 3.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY is timed to leave Lahore by special train on the night of Sunday, the 25th current, for a day's shooting at Chunga Munga. The party will sleep in the railway carriages, and make an early start on Monday morning.

THE Secretary of State has been moved, the *Pioneer* understands, to prolong Mr. Guildford Molesworth's tenure of office as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, his time in which is on the eve of expiry. Our contemporary remarks:—"We have heard what were considered excellent reasons advanced for the abolition of the post, but there are perhaps even better ones against it."

A JACOBABAD correspondent of the *Sind Gazette* writes:—"The Khan of Khelat is still at Mustoong, and is arranging to move down into Kutchee. His Highness seems to be on bad terms with all his friends and relations. One of his sons quarrelled with him last year and went to Kutch Mekran, where, it is reported, he has since married the daughter of the ruler of that country. This seems to have strengthened his position and to have raised fears that some day he will return to Khelat and take his father, the Khan, to task."

SOME little time ago a party of Kizilbash refugees from Kabul reached Murree through Kashmere. They brought forward a claim against the British Government for services alleged to have been rendered during the occupation of Kabul. The Punjab Government suggested that, possibly, the men might be willing to go to Kerbela and settle there; and the Government of India has promised to give them some pecuniary assistance to enable them to leave India.

THE Lahore paper says it was recently reported on what seems pretty safe authority, that the celebrated Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan, after visiting the Mulla of Sappri in the Mishti country, had left *via* Kurram, with the intention, it was said, of joining Sirdar Ayub Khan in Persia.

IN compliance with the request of the Government of India, the Punjab Government has been trying to obtain information on the subject of mildew in Indian wheat. It has been found difficult to get any precise information, but it is proposed to submit specimens of rusted wheat to an expert in India or England for microscopical examination.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of October were:—In 1881, Rs. 11,46,40,000; 1882, Rs. 11,93,82,000; 1883, Rs. 11,44,37,000.

MR. GRAHAM, who lately returned from an unsuccessful attempt to reach the summit of Kinchinjinga, has, the Darjeeling paper says, left again for other adventures in the snows. Some other residents of the station have also been tempted to try their fortune, and have either left, or are going to leave, for the Snowy Range.

A CALCUTTA paper learns that the Secretary of State has sent out to this country Count Vonlungen, an Italian, for service as an engraver to be attached to the establishment of the Calcutta Mint on a salary of Rs. 400 a month.

THE *Englishman*:—We are assured that, although repeated with much persistence, there is absolutely no foundation for the report that a Law Commission will shortly assemble. At the same time, we hear from other quarters, not less trustworthy, that the appointment of such a commission has been definitively decided upon.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is expected to reach Calcutta to-day, and "will at once direct his personal attention to all the preliminaries in connection with the opening of the International Exhibition." An up-country paper remarks that Mr. Thompson will in all probability find the ensuing cold weather anything but a holiday season, in spite of the festivities which Calcutta plainly means to indulge in. He will have to concert measures to meet any scarcity arising in the province from the partial failure of the crops; and the local self-government scheme has also to be advanced to its final stage. The Bengal Legislative Council will meet on the 24th instant, and the two local Self-Government Bills will come under immediate consideration.

THE report of the Opium Committee is being printed, and, the *Pioneer* says, the public may expect shortly to have before them the true history of the series of blunders which proved so expensive to the Government of India, and an explanation of how it came to pass that the wrong man was pilloried first and tried afterwards.

SAYS the *Sind Gazette*:—"It seems that at one time it was arranged to send Carey, the Dublin informer, to Kurrachee. A position had actually been secured for him in the Public Works Department. The plan, however, was changed at the last moment, and thus, probably, Kurrachee was saved from being the scene of the tragedy which was recently enacted at Port Elizabeth."

COMMENTING on the silly agitation about the Calcutta Volunteers guard-of-honour which is being kept up in the correspondence columns of the *Englishman* and *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman* says:—"By inviting the Volunteers to receive him in the usual manner on his arrival amongst us, Lord Ripon has done a graceful act of concession and met the Volunteers half-way, and we cannot believe the latter will now be so ill-advised as to absent themselves on his arrival. We wonder that the sedition-mongers themselves do not see the 'littleness' of their advice, and that should their mischievous counsels prevail, it will be themselves and their uniform that the Volunteers will insult, not Lord Ripon."

A SUM of Rs. 19,892 has been allotted for repairs to ancient monuments in the Punjab during the year 1883-84.

THE *Hindoo Pariot* hears that the Commission to inquire into the working of the Bengal outstill system will consist of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Edgar, President, Babu Obhoychurn Das, Deputy Collector, and a non-official member.

THE new arrangement for concerted working between the Postal and Telegraph Departments will result in the opining of about 6,000 new receiving offices (Post Offices) for messages on the 1st proximo, and an addition from 80 to 100 new telegraph offices by the close of the official year.

A SPECIAL telegram from London, Nov. 5, to the *Englishman* states:—"A profound impression has been produced by Sir Fitzjames Stephen's letter of four-and-a-half columns in the *Times* of Friday, showing that the privilege was a substitute for trial by jury, and that the Ilbert Bill must lead logically to the total abolition of jury trial."

THE Baptist Missionary Conference are about to send a memorial to the Governor-General in Council to pass an Act for the better registration of births, marriages, and deaths, with registering officers and head offices at the Presidency towns.

MR. C. A. ELLIOTT, Chief Commissioner of Assam, is exerting himself to give as many of his district officers as possible an opportunity of attending the Calcutta Exhibition. The steamer Koladyne will leave Gowhatty about the 10th instant for Calcutta, with a view to being used as a place of resort for officers of the Assam Commission. Mr. Elliott has sent a circular letter to heads of departments and districts, stating that he would give every officer who might be prepared to bear the expense of the journey to Calcutta and back permission to leave his district for the time required to go to and fro and to spend three days in Calcutta. He was also prepared to send down the Chief Commissioner's steamer and yacht to Calcutta, in order "to provide accommodation for Assam officers, who will be entertained there as my guests." The steamer and yacht possess three or four cabins suitable for married couples, and five or six more suitable for bachelors. The Chief Commissioner has also been in communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as to the accommodation of native gentlemen serving in the Assam Commission, whether Extra Assistant Sub-Deputy Collectors or Deputy Inspectors of Schools; and the Bengal Government, which has made arrangements for the accommodation of native official visitors to the Exhibition.

THE Earl of Mount Cashell, who died in London on the 10th of October in his 92nd year, was to have been married in the course of the following week to Miss Kennedy, a wealthy heiress of about 40 summers, who has thus lost a coronet by a few days.

AT the Municipal election in Berlin the anti-Semitic agitation appears to have been revived in full force, but the Progressist party nevertheless appear, so far as can be at present ascertained, to have obtained a majority.

A HOME paper says:—One of the visitors to Philadelphia on the occasion of the opening of a Woman's Medical Congress there was Mrs. Anandaibai Joshee, a Hindoo woman physician. Mrs. Joshee is eighteen years of age, the wife of a Brahmin, an employe of the Government at Serampore, India. It was supposed that she would lose caste and become unclean in crossing the sea, but in a recent letter she stated to a friend that she had as yet retained it. Arrangements were made for her so that she might prepare her own food, for, by eating from dishes that have been touched by those of a different caste, a Hindoo becomes impure and loses his or her caste. She also kept her national dress She is spoken of as a young woman of remarkably fine intellect, and as determined to devote her life to the interest of her fellow-women in India.

IT is a very old jest to talk of the alliance between doctors and undertakers, and it was inevitable that some one should remark in the course of the correspondence about "our boys" that medical men at any rate had no cause to complain, as all that they had to do was to apprentice their sons to the undertaking business. But it appears from a statement in the *Lancet* that an attempt has lately been made to turn the jest into sober earnest, and that definite proposals for an alliance between the two professions have been formulated by an enterprising firm of undertakers. The circular in which the proposal was made was marked "private and confidential," but the days of secret diplomacy are over, and the details of the scheme are now public property. Practitioners are to be given a commission ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., "according to the amount expended on the funeral," and with delicate consideration the undertaker adds that "it will not be necessary for you to wait upon me with reference to the commission, but simply to send a line to say you attended the deceased, as no inquiries will be made beyond this." But each practitioner to whom this circular was sent seems to have regarded as an insult the suggestion that his having attended the deceased was of itself enough to explain an increase of the undertaker's business, and the proposed combination is for the present in abeyance.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. MACPHERSON, commanding at Allahabad, has issued the following order:—

"The Major-General Commanding greatly regrets that circumstances prevented his being able to say farewell in person at Allahabad to Lieutenant-Colonel Bevan and the 2nd Battalion L. N. L. Regiment, but he begs to assure them that he parts with the battalion from his command with a feeling that he is losing a well-commanded and admirably-conducted body of men, Their bearing during their stay in Allahabad has been exemplary, and Sir Herbert Macpherson feels that he re-echoes the feelings of the society of Allahabad in deploring the departure of a regiment that they had got to know so well. He wishes them 'God speed' and a happy meeting with their friends at home."

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LUCKNOW.—The *Pioneer's* Lucknow correspondent writes, Nov. 6:—The Exhibition was opened this afternoon by the Lieutenant-Governor, and promises to be a great success.—The articles sent to the Exhibition are classified under the following heads, and number 1,002, from 211 contributors, containing many articles of excellent manufacture and novel design:—Class I—Carpenters', coopers', and joiners' work; II—Turnery and fancy wood work; III—Ironsmiths' works; IV—Tin and wire work; V—Cutlery, armoury, and highly-finished metal work: VI—Leather work of all descriptions; VII—Machinery models, &c; VIII—Painting, drawing, and etching; IX—Photography; X—Plans, maps, and designs; XI—Printing and lithography; XII—Plain needlework, including tailoring and dressmaking; XIII—Lace-making and fancy needle-work; XIV—Taxidermy and Skin-dressing; XV—Coach-building and XVI—Miscellaneous. The largest contributors are the 2nd Lincolnshire and 2nd Devon Regiments (28 contributors each), sending 173 and 191 articles respectively. In the competition for the best collection any regiment or corps, these were so nearly equal that it was impossible to choose between them, and consequently they were awarded a first prize of Rs. 200 each for their general collection. N.-S. R. H. A. sent a very creditable and useful collection, and were awarded a prize of Rs. 50. We trust this will lead to greater emulation amongst batteries. This seems to be the first year a battery collection was treated on its own merits, which is quite right, as it cannot be expected to compete with a regiment. The 2nd Goorkhas obtained first prize amongst native corps for general collections, and the 25th P.N.I. second prize. The sum of Rs. 2,415 was awarded in prizes, the Lincolnshire and Devonshire taking Rs. 420 and Rs. 420 respectively. These regiments are well known for their excellent workshops. The sister battalion to the Devonshire (late 1-11th Foot) gained the first prize three years in succession in 1879 and previous years. The present battalion also carried off the highest award last year at Meean Meer. The 2nd Lincolnshire has not had the same opportunities, as they have not been long in India; but this corps will be very hard to beat next year.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain Charles S. Cardale, will sail to-day for England, with 46 officers, 14 ladies, and 24 children; 1,080 men, 49 women, and 103 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Colonel and Mrs. W. A. C. Wyllie, R.A.
Surgeon J. Dillon, A.M.D.
Surgeon and Mrs. J. Langdon, and two children, A.M.D.
Lieut. G. B. Devan, North Lancashire, AMD.
Lieut. A. A. Wilson, North Lancashire.
Lieut. and Mrs. H. Pritchard and three children, R.A.
Major and Pay-Master C. H. Hignett, North Lancashire.
Major and Mrs. J. E. Baines and two children, half pay,
Major F. E. Lindo, North Lancashire,
Major W. E. Wilkinson, Dorsetshire,
Major H. F. Walpole, North Lancashire.
Major and Mrs. J. I. Finling, and three children, General Lists,
Major F. Byley, North Lancashire.
Captain R. S. J. O'Brien, Devonshire.
Surgeon and Mrs. A. C. J. R. Lundy and four children, A. M. D.
Surgeon P. M. Carleton, A. M. D.
Captain and Mrs. J. H. E. Hinde and child, Bordier.
Captain R. H. W. H. Harris, East Surrey.
Captain W. W. Clarke, Leicestershire.
Captain A. G. S. Wade, R. A.
Surgeon E. Butt, A. M. D.
Captain E. J. Winnington Ingram, Warwickshire.
Captain P. Palmes, North Lancashire.
Captain P. H. H. Massy, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Captain and Mrs. L. H. Pillips and child, Norfolk.
Qr.-mr. and Mrs. M. Hanlow and six children, North Lancashire.
Captain and Mrs. A. S. Chapman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J. R. H. Allen, R. A.
Captain J. W. Hogge, Staff Corps.
Lieut. H. S. Massy, Staff Corps.
Lieut. W. O. Cavanagh, Bedfordshire.
Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, Staff Corps.
Lieut. H. M. Campbell, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. W. H. Williams, R. A.
Lieut. G. H. Talbot, R. A.
Lieut. W. F. Fegen, R. A.
Lieut. F. R. Macmullen, Wiltshire.
Lieut. A. C. M. Gumperts, Hampshire.
Lieut. J. T. Johnston, R. A.
Lieut. F. R. Barrow, North Lancashire.
Lieut. A. C. H. Thomas, North Lancashire.
Lieut. R. S. Wynell-Mayow, North Lancashire.
Lieut. C. M. Brunker, North Lancashire.
Lieut. G. A. Faulder, North Lancashire.
Lieut. P. E. Blakey, North Lancashire.
Lieut. R. F. C. Baker, Norfolk.
Wife and two children of Captain J. F. Mitchell, Staff Corps.
Wife and three children of Captain F. J. Romilly, R. E.
Wife of Captain N. J. Nugent, R. A.
Widow and child of late Captain E. L. Stehelein, Staff Corps.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, November 8.—The barometer has fallen quickly in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, and to a less extent elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat abnormal, the readings being lowest over the Indus Valley and highest over the central parts of the country. The general fall of pressure has been unaccompanied by any general change of weather or wind, but the veering of the wind from north-east to south-east on the Arracan coast, accompanied as it is by dull rainy weather, is somewhat important. Elsewhere the weather is unchanged, clear skies being reported from the more northern and central parts, and cloudy weather, with some rain, from Madras. Rain to-day:—Nagapatam and Diamond Island, 1 inches; Coimbatore, 1 inch.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E. There were also present:—Messrs. J. Aguiar, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, W. Bell, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. G. Cotton, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee and P. C. De Souza, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, R. R. Freeborn, G. Geary, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Surgeon Major W. Gray, Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Hydar Cassum, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Karsandas Vallabdas, D. S. Kemp, Kharshedjee N. Servai, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Mirza Husan Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he had very great pleasure in moving the following resolution:—"That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the payment, with the previous sanction of Government, of a sum of Rs. 5,000 from surplus cash balance towards a public subscription which has been raised for giving a suitable reception to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught." Mr. Nowrojee said that Bombay had been visited by two Royal Princes on former occasions. But they were soon to be honoured with a visit for the first time by a Princess of the blood Royal, accompanied by a son of the Queen-Empress. Mr. Nowrojee hoped that with the aid of the public funds that were being raised, the Municipality would be able to give that reception which was due to the distinguished visitors.

Mr. Geary, in seconding the proposition, said he was quite sure the Corporation would have great pleasure in passing the resolution unanimously. The Town Council were warranted in sending the resolution to the Corporation asking them to vote a contribution towards the public subscription which had been raised for the reception of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Corporation had voted on a previous occasion that they would be willing to grant a sum for a memorial commemorating in some permanent form the Royal visit, but up to the present time no movement for such a memorial was in progress, and therefore their duty for the moment was to give a suitable and cordial reception. He (Mr. Geary) thought it was the duty as it was the pleasure of the Corporation to associate themselves with the citizens at large and to give an unmistakeable evidence of their feelings of loyalty and cordiality, in welcoming the son of the Queen-Empress. (Applause).

Colonel Merewether said that he rose merely to express a hope that when the time came for the consideration of the budget the gentlemen who were now so anxious to spend a large sum on fireworks and sweetmeats would not oppose any grant that would be necessary to meet some of the pressing demands of the city.

Mr. Geary.—Hear, hear.

The proposition was then put, and carried unanimously.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT RECEPTION FUND.

THE honorary secretaries furnish us with the following list of subscriptions towards the Reception Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously notified	3,475	0	0
His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger	500	0	0
His Highness Ali Shah	500	0	0
His Highness the Nawab of Cambay	300	0	0
Khan Badhur Divan Kazi Shaboodin	300	0	0
Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee	300	0	0
The Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft	200	0	0
Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	200	0	0
Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.	200	0	0
Curcem Mahomed Sulleman, Esq.	200	0	0
The Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice Bayley	200	0	0
Khimji Jeewa, Esq.	200	0	0
Chutterbhooj Morarji	200	0	0
Messrs. Wallace & Co.	200	0	0
Messrs. Gaddum & Co.	200	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	200	0	0
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.	200	0	0
Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq.	200	0	0
H. H. the Raja Saheb of Bhownugger	200	0	0
Abdool Rahiman Mirza, Esq.	200	0	0
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	150	0	0
Abdool Hafiz Abadin Shirazi, Esq.	150	0	0
Messrs. Ludha Ebram & Co.	100	0	0
Shaikh Essa bin Khalifa, Esq.	100	0	0
Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, Esq.	100	0	0
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	100	0	0
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.	100	0	0
G. H. Kilby	100	0	0
Jairam Naronji, Esq.	100	0	0
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote	100	0	0
Muljibhoy Jairaj, Esq.	100	0	0
Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.	100	0	0
Cureembhoy Ebrahim, Esq.	100	0	0
Joomabhoy Lallji, Esq.	100	0	0
Fazulbhoy Visram, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and Co.	100	0	0
Mahimoobhoy Jaffer, Esq.	75	0	0
The Port Trust Establishment	65	14	0
Committee Store-keeper Generals office	52	0	0
Tharia Topu, Esq.	50	0	0
Hajee Jamal	50	0	0
Muzumdar Rowji, Esq.	50	0	0
C. P. Cooper, Esq.	50	0	0
Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.	50	0	0
The Chief of Palunpur	50	0	0
C. E. Fox, Esq.	50	0	0
Commissary General's Office	32	0	0
Messrs. Chalk and Walker	30	0	0
C. A. Turner, Esq.	25	0	0
Tribhowandass Vurjivandass, Esq.	25	0	0
Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	25	0	0
Dr. P. C. De Souza	25	0	0
M. N. Banajee, Esq.	25	0	0
Rev. Braz Fernandes	25	0	0
Tapidass Varujdass, Esq.	25	0	0
Morarjee Buttonsee, Esq.	25	0	0
Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee	25	0	0
Executive Commissariat Office	25	0	0
5 Subscribers at Rs. 5 each	25	0	0
Vinayek Wassudeo, Esq.	21	0	0
Lieut. Col. C. Swinhoe	20	0	0
J. C. De Aguiar	20	0	0
Janardhun Gopall, Esq.	20	0	0
R. MacEwen	20	0	0
Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq.	20	0	0
Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee	15	0	0
Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, Esq.	15	0	0
Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Esq.	15	0	0
S. F. Patell, Esq.	15	0	0
A. Russell, Esq.	10	0	0
Rao Badhur Mukund Ramchunder	10	0	0
H. W. Barrow, Esq.	10	0	0
Jamsetjee Framjee, Esq.	10	0	0
A. F. Moos, Esq.	10	0	0
Ruttonjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	10	0	0
Lieut. Col. J. M. Boyd	10	0	0
Lieut. Col. E. Ostrehan	10	0	0
Dinshaw Hormusjee, Esq.	10	0	0
Douglas Bennett, Esq.	10	0	0
Total	Rs. 11,140	14	0

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, the following members being present:—Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Chairman; Messrs. J. C. Aguiar; Wilson Bell; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Cowasjee Hormasjee; P. C. DeSouza; Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy; Fazulbhoy Visram; Edwin Richard Freeborn; Grattan Geary; Goculdas Jugmohundas; Surgeon-Major W. Gray; Messrs. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady; Khan Bahadur Dr. Hydur Cassum Sheik; Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia; Joomabhoy Lalljee; Kalkhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee; D. S. Kemp; J. Mactarlane; Lieut.-Col. Merewether; Mr. Mirza Husan Khan; Khan Bahdoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee; Shivjee Dhurmajee; Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said he had carefully considered the arguments put forward by Mr. Murzban at the last meeting in favour of sales of building sites in the Back Bay; but the more he thought of them the more it appeared to him that Mr. Murzban's remarks tended to support the opposite conclusion, instead of pointing to the desirability of the sales. The argument as to the overcrowding of the city seemed to cut both ways. That Bombay is overcrowding was an admitted fact; that such overcrowding indicated the necessity for more room for building purposes may also be admitted; but at the same time these two facts made it desirable for Government to be cautious to see that this evil of overcrowding was not aggravated by using up for building purposes open spaces which were the only available means of affording recreation to the people and ventilation to the houses in that part of the town which was otherwise contaminated by the foul air. It was the refreshing westerly breezes which gave relief to the tenants of the houses. The plot of ground set apart for sale formed part of the reclaimed ground running parallel to the Queen's-road. It was one of the lungs of the city and supplied health-giving breeze to no less than thirteen districts inhabited by three lakhs of people mostly of the middle and poorer classes, the result of the action of Government would be to sacrifice the health and comfort of the multitude for the convenience of a few; and those few of the richer and better classes, who could afford to live more comfortably at a distance. To Government the sale would yield a paltry but immediate revenue. This money would be spent away, while the houses would remain as perpetual barriers to free ventilation of the interior parts of the city, and to the recreation of the people. So much for the argument as to overcrowding. Mr. Murzban's second argument was that the sea breezes from the proposed building sites passed over the Hindu burning and Mahomedan burial-grounds, and that the dead had so long enjoyed the monopoly of the fresh breezes, that it was time they must give it up for the comfort of the living. Here the speaker would remark that it was not quite correct to say that free air had benefited only the dead. Behind this burial and burning grounds lay a long and continued succession of rows of houses along streets. These houses were generally so built as to face the westerly breeze. To the dwellers of these houses the obstruction to the free flow of air would be the creation of a fresh nuisance. And here it was to be remembered that most of the houses were built simply on the ground floor or were one or two storeys high; and since the proposed sites were to be built up 40 feet high, they would necessarily intercept the passage of free air, in the case, at all events, of those houses which were situated in a direct line with the proposed buildings. It was argued that the tall buildings in the Girgaum-road and in streets parallel to it already blocked up the passage of air. There may be so in such houses, but was that a reason for further blocking up the passage of free air into the interior of the most overcrowded streets on that side of the island? The open grounds on the Esplanade were being fast taken up one by one for public buildings, so that, in the course of a few years the Esplanade would be crowded with buildings, and there would not be space left for camping purposes. It was seen during the late Egyptian expedition that the portion of the Indian Contingent which arrived in Bombay had camping ground allotted on the reclaimed ground on the Back Bay, the Esplanade not having proved enough; but if hereafter this reclaimed ground was built upon, the Government itself would be at its wit's end to find camping ground. Again. It would appear from the Census Reported that the natural growth of the city was on the northern and eastern sides; but if, as Mr. Murzban contended, the city must extend on the western side, this extension could be carried out by the erection of buildings on the Marine-lines and Colaba side. If the whole of the Back Bay were filled up and the Malabar Point and Colaba terminal points joined together, there would be some ground for urging in favour of building on the present reclaimed portion. That was the object of the Back Bay Reclamation Company. If that object had been carried out, there would have been an ample area left for purposes of recreation and ventilation. But the Company collapsed and Government came into possession of the reclaimed ground on account of the inability of the Company to fulfil the conditions of its agreement. The Company was born of the speculative era and the demoralisation and consequent misfortunes which overtook the City placed this ground into the hands of Government. Were Government then to take advantage of the accidental and helpless circumstance which placed them in possession of the land, the cost of reclaiming which was paid by the citizens of Bombay and thus to throw obstruction in the way of their health and recreation? It seemed to the speaker that this would be an unwise step even from a sanitary point of view. Government would be only justified in getting the land if they reclaimed if not the whole at least a large portion of the Back Bay. Until they did this the work of extending the city in the westerly direction could not and ought not to commence and if commenced, it would result in a sacrifice of the health and comfort of the people. It was also to be noticed that the highest authority, the Secretary of State for India, decide years ago in favour of the need of having occasional spaces and open spaces kept in view. When this was the case years ago, it was of greater importance to see to it now when the city had grown in population. In the face of such authoritative opinion it was to be regretted that Government should have thought fit to put the land to sale. Were Government so hard pressed for money that they must sell the land? Mr. Murzban advocated the keeping up of wide gaps and the opening up of squares and parks in the interior of that part of the town and yet, with strange inconsistency, he approved of the proposed action on the part of Government, which was likely to deprive the people of the existing means of recreation and ventilation.

Cæsum having called attention to the fact that there was no quorum present, the meeting had to be adjourned.

ANOTHER LAUREATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Here I am waiting since so long time to show in poetries how my loyalty is great towards their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and imagine my sorrow, my laceration of the heart, that Mr. Chinoy has stabled—no, what you call it? Four-stalled me. My school-master, he say to me, "Dottley-boy, you are too, much modest," and it is sad truth that I am so. But please print these few poetries. They are beautiful, and for neatness of expression and fluency of language have not been beaten. They are what you call "First flight."

Yours poetrically,
COWPER-JEE SOUTHEY-WALLA BOTTLEY-BOY.

Hail Duke and Duchess! Welcome England's Duke,
And Duchess too all hail! Please don't rebuke.
Thrice welcome happy pair, we wish to show
How much all natives love you, high and low.
But Bombay is most glad to sing in rhyme
To see the Royal Princess for the first (and we hope
it won't be for the last) time,
And how she can her gratitude most adequately
show.
I Bottley-boy for one (and possibly a great many
others) do not know.
Who would not like to see the Duke of Connaught?
We all should like to (or if we didn't we most
emphatically ought).
May his career with much success be crowned
O'er hills, dales, mountains (in fact, I might say
o'er every blessed thing around).
Oh! it is in the minds of the family Royal
That all the natives of India, (and especially of this
noble city, Bombay) are loyal,
Especially the Parsees when the Prince of Wales
came to the East Indies;
And peaceful, too—they never get themselves be
mixed up in any shindies.
Ah, here it comes, there is the ship's topmast;
Now shout and yell and on the trumpet give a
long loud deafening blast.
God bless the Empress and long may she reign,
Is my fond wish, and as I am very loyal I repeat it
again and again.
And so this poem's erudite composer
I say good-bye, a fond good-bye, you know, sir.
I wish you happiness and plenty joy,
Cowper-jee Southey-walla Bottle-boy.
Bombay, the 9th of November,
A date which this poem will cause you long to
remember.

A MEDICAL AUTHORITY ON TEADRINKING.

THE Dean of Bangor lately took occasion to inveigh against what he terms the pernicious habit of tea-drinking. From a perusal of his remarks one would think that indulgence in "the cup that cheers but does not inebriate" lies at the foundation of many of the evils and vices that tend to enervate and degrade mankind. To our mind the conclusions of the learned Dean are drawn from insufficient premises, which in their turn can scarcely be regarded as scientific truths. To say that over-much tea-drinking acts as a dangerous revolutionary force amongst us is scarcely on all fours with the acknowledged high physical and mental standard of men of our own times. If we were to follow his argument to its logical end, we should not be surprised to find that the use—or abuse—of the popular beverage through so many years had by its debasing and destructive tendencies, in virtue of the process of natural selection, caused the tea-drinkers to go to the wall or set each man against his fellow, and brought Macaulay's New Zealander to contemplate the ruins of St. Paul's, or Campbell's last man to bewail the infatuation of the sacrificed ancestors. To fix the ills and misfortunes of race and individual upon one or other besetting fault, such as excessive tea-drinking, is as reasonable as to ascribe the brain-disease of a madman to his insane acts. We would not for a moment be held to countenance the abuse of what in moderation is undoubtedly a tranquilliser of the temper and a pleasant and harmless stimulant. Times enough we have directed attention to the injurious practice of taking strong tea to excess, and especially upon an empty stomach, and to the harmfulness of ingredients such as artificial colouring matter employed for sordid gain. But there is a medium in all things, even in those where the worst is not very bad or the best very good. Hard-worked minds and fatigued bodies are often the better for some gentle stimulant that rouses into gentle activity the nerves which minister to animal life and comfort. Tea has its uses and abuses, like most other things: but we are inclined to think that the latter are an insignificant set-off to the former. Oatmeal and milk are excellent things, but they are scarcely fitted for the drawing-rooms of society; and society must have its pleasures as well as carry out its duties.—*Lancet.*

THE FAMOUS SIGNAL.

MR. J. WILLIAM THOMPSON, writes to a home paper in reference to a statement relative to the late Admiral Pasco having "acted as Signal Lieutenant at Trafalgar," "will you allow me to say that, if the implication is that it was he who had to do with the well-known 'Every Man to do his Duty' signal, the paragraph is not quite correct? What actually happened before the action was this. The Admiral gave the order to telegraph to the whole fleet—'Nelson expects every man to do his duty.' This order was given, not to the Signalling Lieutenant of the *Victory* (who had been disabled, I believe), but to my grandfather, the late George Lewis Browne, who was then serving on board the flag-ship. My father has more than once heard him relate the incident which then occurred—the young Lieutenant's suggestion, half-hint, half request, that 'England' should be substituted, as that word was in the signal code-book, and could be run up at once; whereas 'Nelson' would require six sets of flags, displayed one after the other, and Nelson's prompt and hearty reply, 'Bright Browne; that's better.' This officer was paid off, as were so many others, in consequence of the war being virtually ended as far as naval operations were concerned, by the victory of Trafalgar; and it was whilst he was practising as a barrister on the Western Circuit that he got his promotion as Commander. Long afterwards he was given post-rank. I have once or twice seen a curiously garbled version of this little bit of history, in which Nelson is made to have carefully adapted his words on this occasion to the requirements of writers of popular songs."

ARTIFICIAL EGGS.

SCIENCE, though not exactly in its infancy, is only approaching the adult stage when man, besides making eggs, will be able to make chickens, and for economy's sake will produce them direct from their constituent properties without the trouble and loss of time consequent on hatching by machinery. Persons unacquainted with the march of creative chemistry may suppose that the new-laid egg of commerce must necessarily be more or less remotely related to the domestic hen. That is a mistake. We have arrived at a stage in the progress of civilisation when barn-door fowls of the female sex can, for egg-producing purposes, be dispensed with; and that fact also disposes of the male rooster and of his pretensions to wake up harmless folk at untimely hours with supererogatory crowing. Heretofore, when nervous suburban householders, aggravated beyond endurance by the daybreak concerts of the hoarse neighbourhood Chanticleer, have applied to the local magistrate for an injunction against his unwelcome proclamations of the dawn, the magistrate has done nothing for them. The representative of the majesty of the law, weighing the question of poultry-breeding against the personal vexation of disturbed rest—that is to say of food against slumber—has given his verdict for the fowl, and sent the yawning suitor back to his sleepless bed. All that is over now. Either the suburban feathered biped of the back garden must accommodate his crowing to the convenience of the unfeathered bipeds round about, or he must be put to silence altogether. Political economy is nothing more than common sense formulated in axioms. Thus, when the political economists laid down the rule that cocks might crow even before the advent of the milk in the morning, it was for the greatest good of the greatest number. Here and there a light sleeper must be disturbed by the cackling of fowls in the interest of the universal omelette, and of ceufs en coq, eggs poached and fried, or drawn through a hole in the native armour of lime, au naturel, by maternal grandparents and others. Hereafter, metaphorically, Chanticleer will not have a leg to stand on when he comes into court. Sad as it may be for him, his profession is threatened with destruction. Like the old glaze of the Chinese potters, the secret of the Tyrian dye, and the antique knack of tempering Toledo blades, it will presently be ranked among the lost arts. Chanticleer has had his day. He will ere long follow in the footsteps of the dodo, and become extinct, and so will Dame Partlett, his consort. Man, the supreme animal, only a little lower than the angels, can now make eggs for himself. We are not sorry to part with a creature at once proud and pugnacious, an animal selfish and unpolite. At the same time, no monody of the "herald of the morn" would do justice to the subject, no gallinaceous funereal lay be complete, which did not admit that Chanticleer acted according to his lights. A proverbial philosopher, desirous in his uncalled-for zeal to catch the first worm, he has fallen a victim to the fatal habit of early rising combined with the objectionable practice of making the welkin ring before the day is aired. Science, the friend of Somnolence, has avenged mankind against too much crowing, and so—exit Chanticleer.

To the United States of America belongs the honour of superseding cocks and hens. That great country had already produced the wooden nutmeg and the razor "made to sell," and now, so it is seriously said, one Transatlantic firm alone turns out upwards of a thousand eggs every hour of the working day. These eggs appear to be constructed on scientific principles. The inventor, an analytical chemist, having assured himself by experiment what eggs were made of, proceeded to make them. And here it seems necessary to digress in order to moralise on the far-reaching consequences of his simple application of natural laws. It is the ordinary occupation of the analyst to reduce substances to their elements. Not only eggs, but sunbeams and even beef can be so treated. That science which has bottled the human voice and which forwards to posterity fragments of canned contemporary eloquence will, in all probability, sooner or later—it may be later—settle the moral aspect of vegetarianism by evolving mutton chops from fibrine, albumen, and other solid matter and flavouring substances. Obviously far too large an area of grass land is taken up with sheep walks; and when sheep have become obsolete these beautiful stretches of natural verdure may be turned into people's parks for the recreation of the toiling masses. Blink the fact how we may, it is little short of cruelty on the part of mankind to destroy living creatures of a larger growth for the sake of satisfying a coarse appetite. In answer to this strictly-speaking unanswerable argument it may be urged that we cannot breathe without inhaling along with our breath a certain number of microscopic creatures. But what of that? Must a bullock perish because an animalcule cannot escape? The turn of the motes will come later on, when man is made, by the aid of science, to respire a lifeless atmosphere, and Mercy triumphs over Nature. It is all simple enough. We have but to wait and watch and work. The American "scientists" do not make their egg in one solid mass all at once. That would be but a poor imitation of the admirable ingenuity of the old and shortly to be disused method. They make the yolk, the yellow part, of a paste composed, says the recipe, "of cornflour, starch, and other materials." What those "other materials" are is not stated, but it is fair to assume that they include the necessary colouring matter. Red would do, or, indeed, any of the primary colours, so that the flavour was all right. Variety, even in the tinting of egg yolks, would be charming. Nature, old-fashioned, and gradually ceasing to be the vogue, is apt to err on the side of sameness. "The whites," we learn, "are made of albumen, and are chemically identical with the whites of real eggs." That is as it should be. Every savant will, where convenient, depart as little as possible from well-established precedent. The yolk and the white being formed, we next come to the inner skin, which is compounded of a film of gelatine, and to the shell, shaped in plaster of Paris. With respect to the inner skin, it would certainly please the gourmet if that could be done without. It is not digestible and not nice; but of course the artificial egg, like the dwellings of the poor, is subject to improvement. "The yolk," we are asked to believe, "is first rolled into a ball and frozen hard, then it is enclosed in the albumen and submitted to a rapid rotatory motion which makes it of a proper void form, and again it is frozen. It is then dipped into the gelatine, and after that into the plaster, which, while drying rapidly, retains the form after the contents have melted." If it is all true, nothing can be more simple.

Possibly it may not be true, but, that difficulty got over, we should welcome the discovery, or rather the invention, with unstinted applause. At worst it would not be less true than many matters which, from age to age in the history of progress, have passed for truth, and, anyway, scepticism is not an amiable mental attitude. Still quoting our informant, we must add that, "in point of taste, the eggs cannot be distinguished from the real article, while they will keep good for years." This seems very wonderful, and yet, dealt with logically it is not beyond the pale of probability. Nothing would be gained by calling in a hen to sit on one of these artificial eggs, that is to say, for purposes apart from the act of hatching. The domestic hen, whatever may be her faults, is not an expert in such affairs. It is as easy to deceive her with a chalk egg as to take in a connoisseur in paintings with a sham "old master." Consequently, we are reduced to the argument by analogy, the test of circumstantial evidence. Art ficial pepsine, as every schoolboy knows, is manufactured in vast quantities; than why not the thing to be digested as well as the digestive? Nothing could be clearer or more satisfactory to the most exacting logician. To use one's senses with the wine trade is so foolish as to imagine, that the average champagne, as it foams and bubbles about the beaker's brim, smiles for the sake of the sunny slopes of "Eastern France." If the perfume of the violet can be extracted from "matter in the wrong place"—and it can—the scent is not less agreeable because it falls to date from an English meadow in spring or a Neapolitan flower garden. Our poet, an acknowledged seer, long ago laid down the dictum that "things are not what they seem;" and this prophetic averment will gradually be fulfilled until the man of the future may come to contemplate the past with surprise as a time when his ancestors, in their pitiable state of mental darkness, were content to depend on the extinct hen for their supply of eggs. Whosoever has faith in the ultimate spread of science should make haste to cast out the narrow and provincial spirit of unbelief in what may seem like the wildest of improbabilities, particularly in relation to the food supply of posterity. We are worse off than they will be. Often we have no notion of what we are eating and drinking. Our descendants, let us hope, may be happier as well as wiser, when, walking through their museums, they contemplate the carefully-preserved chicken-bone of the nineteenth century, and reflect on the remains of a period ere the agreeable egg was finally emancipated from the unnecessary hen.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE is one of the marked men of the age as to political standing, learning, and personal influence. His phrenological organisation is equally marked, and the science is fully sustained by what is known of his true character, aside from the opinions of his political friends and opponents. His head is large, giving him his predominating power; yet he has a strong frame, a vigorous muscle, and a tenacious constitution. His strong osseous system has a great regulating and balancing influence, while, his muscular system aids to give strength and stamina to his character. He has not a superabundance of arterial and digestive force, so that he does not show an excess of impulsiveness or animal feeling; hence he does not often go beyond his strength. He thinks, talks, walks, and works without much friction. He has more balance of power than most men. He can take average views of subjects, and does not delight in extremes of sensationalism. He has a great amount of force and executive ability, and has pluck to endure hardships and even severe labour. His frame is as well adapted to physical exercise as his brain is to the manifestation of thought and feeling, and he must have a distinct pleasure in work. His head is prominent in the crown and above the ears, giving him an acute sense of character, desire for position, influence, and appreciation, and conscientiousness, to a high degree of perseverance and determination of mind. He has a marked degree of intellectual power. His frontal lobe is long, and very fully developed, and he is particularly large in the perceptive faculties, which give him great range of observation, definite and correct perception of things, their qualities, conditions, and uses; also shape, proportion the laws of gravity, colour, the order, and the arrangement of things and ideas, a ready power to estimate numbers, recall places, to acquaint himself with facts, and the results of experiments, and to give him general scholastic and experimental memory. His large Language, joined to his great variety of knowledge, enables him to express himself in a free, and easy, and copious manner. His very large Order, connected with his great discipline of mind, enables him to arrange all his thoughts before utterance; while his large Constructiveness and Ideality aid to give scope to his mental operations, finish to his style of speaking, and ingenuity in the constructing of his sentences. His Secretiveness and Cautiousness aid to give reserve and tact, if necessary, in necessary, in presenting his ideas; while his very large Human and Intuition give him great insight, penetration, and aptitude in getting at the essence of truth, together with great power of illustration, thus enabling him to make the most of his knowledge and experience. He has superior ability for scientific or literary pursuits; can apply ideas, illustrate thoughts, and criticise positions taken, and make improvements; as well as originate, invent, start the debate, and lay the foundations. The strength of Mr. Gladstone's character, however, is in his moral brain. His portraits indicate that all the organs are full or large in development. Probably Hope is the smallest of the group. He is not given to extravagant anticipation, and in making his plans he makes considerable allowance for failure. His hope is greater for the far than the near future. Conscientiousness, Veneration, and Benevolence are all controlling elements, and must have an intense and commanding influence on character and motive. He could never allow himself to be governed by expediency without doing violence to his nature. There is something of the Hebrew prophet in his moral composition. Naturally slow to adopt innovations, and except in new ideas, he is conservative rather than revolutionary; yet once possessed of what appears to be a sense of duty, it is as if he were given a command from above to "go and do this thing." His large Cautiousness, together with his Conscientiousness, makes him hesitate in taking a new position or a fresh responsibility; but having taken the step, he withholds not his hand from the plough. Duty to God, duty to man, and duty to himself, as regards his allegiance to truth, must have always constituted the ultimate court of appeal in his character, and the decision therein come to, whether arrived at soon or late, compels his obedience, and having accepted a position, few men would more resolutely and steadfastly manifest the courage of their opinions. Mr. Gladstone might have been a more "popular" man, in the ordinary sense of the term, if he had had more affability, suavity, and bendingness of mind (if I may coin a phrase), but it is not easy for him to be "all things to all men." Life to him is "real" and very "earnest," and though his mental constitution is such that he could have excelled in many spheres, he would not have been in his element save in one that brought him into direct contact with the actual problems of life.—*Prenological Magazine.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD and Co., 77, Strand, London.

A TIDAL FLOOD IN THE SEVERN TUNNEL.

THERE was a scene of great excitement at the Severn Tunnel works during the gale on Wednesday night (October 17.) Between eight and nine o'clock a huge tidal wave, rolling in from the channel at high tide, covered all the low-lying land in the marsh near Coldecott, and, reaching the marsh shaft of the tunnel, a quarter of a mile from the sea-shore, it poured over the bank into the pit in an immense volume. It was known that there were eighty men at work in the section of the tunnel below the shaft. The inrush of sea had extinguished the boiler-fire of the winding-engine at the bank of the shaft, and the cage could not be used to rescue the men. Mr. Kenway, the manager, with the staff and hundreds of men, went to the shaft to render assistance, and on their way they had to wade through three feet of water. When the water first rolled into the shaft, and it was found that the winding-gear was stopped, about twenty of the workmen rushed to the ladders affixed to the shaft, and succeeded in reaching the surface. The other men ran into the upper part of the headings, from which by means of the electric light, which continued burning for an hour, they saw the water rise to a height of 16 feet. Five men reached the shaft by crawling along a drainage-shoot, and mounted to the surface; but five others, after dragging themselves half-way up, found the down-rush of water so great that they could get no further, and could only remain clinging to the ladder, while the water rushed over them. One of their number, a man named Barney, about forty years of age, fell off and was killed. The others remained on the ladder nearly an hour before they were rescued. The high tide receding, a young engineer named Formby and some of the workmen descended the shaft to seek the other fifty men. A boat was obtained and lowered down the shaft and launched in the tunnel. The electric light had now gone out, but some of the miners had retained their candles, which burned some time longer. The boat reached them only with difficulty, owing to the wreckage of timber floating about, and it was nearly five o'clock in the morning before all the men were brought to bank. Many of the men on arriving at the bank were so exhausted that it was necessary to administer stimulants to them. The body of Barney was recovered. The tide in the Severn rose to upwards of fifty feet; and when it was at its height the waves swept over the lofty pier of the South Wales Union Railway at New Passage, carrying away about two hundred feet of the balustrade and footway. The sea-wall was carried away, and the farm lands and homesteads for a distance of two miles were flooded, and in many cases animals were drowned on the farms.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

IT has been currently reported in the City of late that the "directors of the Oriental Bank were going to make a clean breast of it to the shareholders in their next report." That report is now before us, and it tells extremely little beyond saying that the Ceylon credits have been reduced by "nearly one half," and the Mauritius creditors by "considerably more than one quarter." It is also stated that payment for the Mauritius properties sold to limited companies has been taken in "fully paid shares," which are "more readily saleable in detail than estates *en bloc.*" These and such like facts are interesting and important, but they are too vague and shadowy to afford a satisfactory basis for the shareholders and depositors, who have naturally become alarmed by the excessive depreciation in the bank's shares. They want to know, further, the amount of the assets outstanding in Ceylon and Mauritius, including those held by the Ceylon Company, the extent of the loss on the realisations already made, and whether the directors are perfectly free, according to the terms of their charter, in "nursing" unsold properties. That the bank has a splendid business is obvious from its balance-sheet, which also indicates that the talk about the withdrawal of deposits has been much exaggerated. It is all the more to be regretted, therefore, that the directors should hide anything. If they came forward with a complete independent analysis of the assets and liabilities of the bank, we believe the cloud now hanging over it might be much lightened. Their own task would also then be easier, as they would have the shareholders' sanction in whatever they did. As matters stand, they cannot hope to be let alone so long as the apparent net income of "nine months' trading, with nearly 13,000,000*l.* of capital, is 30,403*l.* Even that insignificant amount, as was stated some time ago, is not to be divided among the shareholders. It is "carried forward, or in suspense against outstandings in Mauritius, Ceylon, &c."—*Standard.*

EAU DE SUEZ.

IN THIS AGE of scientific discovery, when every thing is done to make life as easy and pleasant as possible, when the use of anæsthetics to alleviate pain has been carried to an extent undreamed of by our ancestors, it is surely time a remedy should be found for one of the most crying evils our civilisation is subject to—namely, the decay of the teeth, and consequent ill-health of the whole body. M. Suez is the happy discoverer of this much desired remedy. His Eau de Suez seems to realise the fables of the bottled genii in the "Arabian Nights," so magical and mighty are its powers. It is sold in three different preparations, distinguished by a yellow, green, and red thread, and M. Suez recommends all those persons suffering from acute toothache to use the yellow thread, which will instantly relieve the most excruciating pain. Those who suffer from periodical attacks of toothache, decayed teeth, sensitive gums, or other diseases of the mouth, should use the green thread daily, putting a few drops in half a tumbler of water, and washing the mouth night and morning; they will thus preserve their teeth white and sound. Even in the worst condition, the breath is made sweet, and, in fact, set disease and decay at defiance. The red thread is intended for children, and those fortunate persons who possess sound teeth and healthy gums, and will prevent their ever becoming painful or diseased. The Eau de Suez is perfectly harmless. M. Suez considers that his discovery will in a few years put an end to false teeth, extraction, and all the tortures dentists inflict on their unhappy victims; not that we wish to cast a slur upon an honourable and hard-working profession, but simply to point out the unnecessary pain human nature is made to suffer from a mistaken view of the true function of the mouth and teeth. M. Suez also recommends the use of his Orange Tooth Paste for whitening and cleansing the teeth, and a particular kind of soft toothbrush made from the fibre of Manilla hemp, instead of the usual hard kind, which he terms a "criminal instrument," inasmuch as it weakens and finally destroys the gums, thus leaving the teeth exposed, and imparting an offensive smell to the breath. Of course the marvellous properties of Eau de Suez "Vaccine for the Mouth, as it has justly been called—will not at once be appreciated: people are so fond of saying about anything new, as Agassiz phrased it: "First, that it is not true; secondly, that it is against religion; thirdly, that everybody knew it!" But M. Suez's grand discovery has already met with great success, as its immense sale, and the articles descanting on its merits which have appeared in the *Figaro*, *Vie Parisienne*, and other papers, testify. So great is the popularity and success of M. Suez's preparations, that, lest the public should suffer, limitations have been made; it is advisable, therefore, to see when purchasing that each label bears the name of Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford-street, London.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs		Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
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This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Rs. 500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governmen Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	,, 750
Do.	6 are lights	2,000 Candles, each.	,, 1,300
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	,, 1,300
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLES, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	.....	Rs.	1 8 0
Imperial Mixture	.....	,,	1 4 0
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Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE
Sole Agents in Bombay:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Elphinstone Circle on the top floor of the office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light English built dog cart by Laurie and Marner, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, superior pictures, &c., the property of the late W. Cope, Esq.

Full particulars will be given in Monday's papers, and the property will be on view this afternoon after 4 o'clock.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th November, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the 14th instant, and the following days, at 1 p. m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of blast-fan, engine, stationery, planing machine, screw augers, mortice, chisels, files, Staffordshire and Swedish iron of sizes, brass and wood screws, steel cast, round, flat hexagon and octagon of sizes, steel blister, wrought-iron and steel scrap, teak wood and poonwood scrap, and rails, and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and will be had on the premises, or of the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a collection of valuable books and pamphlets, the property of Rev. R. Stothert.

On account of the concerded—

A large lot of waste papers and packing cases.
10 cases packing re-dies.
1 trophy of old armour composed of
1 shield engraved by "B Cellini," papiermachio
1 helmet do. do.
1 collar do. do.
2 lances do. do.
2 swords do. do.

On account of the underwriters—

Ex s. s. "Aston Hall."

J—6, 10, 18—3 cases yellow metal sheets.

Ex s. s. "Manilla."

N M N & Co.—2492—1 case round and square focus mirrors, Nos. 1 and 2.

Ex s. s. "Rosetta."

C J L—40, 42, 45—3 packages Canton silk, damaged by rain water.

AT 1.30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, with bay horse and harness.
1 elegant English-built barouche, extra strong and in good repair.
1 handsome fast-trotting bay arab horse, quiet in single harness.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pareli, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, opposite the new library, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, pictures, ornaments, &c., a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. THOMPSON, Esq. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware such as cruet stand, tea sets, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and carved household furniture, such as breakfast table, side-board, chairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa and side-tables easy, folding, reclining, and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, ornamental stands, Brussel carpets, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, Cicographe, musical boxes, iron four-post beds-tead, dressing and washing tables, cheval glasses, clothes press, chest of drawers, kerosine cooking stove, large iron cooking stove, cooking utensils, garden pots, wearing apparel, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA SILK.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

G J M—9-16—8 cases China silk.
—A—9-13—5 ,, ,,

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the junction of Meadow and Apollo-streets, Fort, the old Municipal office, all that teak wood and iron roofed and black-wood framed building, with the furniture, &c., of W. H. WHITEHEAD, Esq., made to order by Jamsetjee N., Cabinet-maker, the same comprises a set of dining-table in 4 pieces, side board, dining, drawing, easy and bed-room chairs, conversation, half-back and sofa couches, circular, pier, and side tables with marble tops, teapoys, elegantly carved, chiffoniers, hall door, babal chairs, lady's davenports, rich carpets, iron 4 posts bedstead with springs mattress, &c., teakwood 4 posts bedsteads, child's cot, clothes and gown presses, kerosene hanging and table lamps, revolving tea table, glasses, plated and dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Tamarind Lane, Fort, known as the Royal Hire Premises.

On THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property, by order of Messrs. Nowrojee Jewanjee Guzder and Hyrunjee Cowasjee Bisney, the mortgagees thereof—

All that piece of land bearing C. S. No. 1313 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, situated on the north side of and fronting Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, in the Fort registration sub-district in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 661 square yards and 1-6th of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house formerly belonging to Messrs. Cowasjee Nanabhoy and Homojee Readymoney, but now to their heirs, on the east by the property formerly belonging to Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dossabhoy and Manchegee Pestonjee and now to their heirs, on the south by the said Tamarind Lane, and on the west by the house formerly belonging to Messrs. Jamsetjee Curseijee and Nowrojee Pestonjee, but now to their heirs, together with the messuages standing on the said land, which messuages formerly bore Nos. 2 and 3, but now bear the numbers 1 and 2 in the Bombay Municipality, and are known by the name of the Royal Hotel premises, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Dhanjeebhoy Manjee and Manchegee Sorabjee, and afterwards of several other tenants, but are now vacant, owing to portion thereof being destroyed by a fire which occurred there a few months ago. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to the vendor's attorney, Mr. Moreshwar Luximanjee, at his office, 35, Medows-street, Fort.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of costly hanging, table and vase Lamps, Plated ware, Glassware, Chinaware, mock Jewellery, Perfumery, Soap, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 15th, FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, by order of Manchegee Pestonjee Writer, Esq., several consignments of British and foreign goods, by the celebrated manufacturers, J. Pulsevite & Son, Jan new Wilkie & Co., Lettree & Co., J. U. and J. Field, H. Umann, W. Vogulson, Cosler Freres, Gaustrer Fields & Co., Charles White, Port Dumas Glass & Co., Henry Goschen, A. M. Reiss, F. Roth & Co. and others. Shipments of 150 packages, consisting of table and vase lamps, earthenware, soap, plated ware, chinaware, porce-ainware, mock jewellery, crystal glassware, Christmas toys, American flint glassware, enamelled ware, cotton-wicks, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchoredass Tulsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on or about the 18th inst. at 7 a. m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of very rare and choice plants, consisting of croteons, stand ard roses, cinenees, Anglis chrysanthemums, ferns, English geraniums, aracacias, dracænas, begonias, cranesamums, poiveras, stephanotis, palms, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHALEKSHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 19th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the owner, his right, title and interest in a leasehold property situate at Mahableshwar, in the registration subdistrict of Satara, consisting of a piece of land containing by admeasurement (*i*) seven acres and (5) five goontas, more or less, with a very large piece-built bungalow known as General Barr's House, with all its furniture, glassware, crockeryware, &c. The bungalow has one drawing-room, one dining-room, four large bedrooms, 4 bath-rooms, 4 dressing-rooms, 1 cook-room, 2 godowns, 1 stable, and 1 coach-house. The assessment payable to Government every year is Rs. 21 6.

The plan of the bungalow and the copy of the lease with Government may be seen, and other particulars ascertained, on reference to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchoredass Tolsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome french-polished plain and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 2, 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron safes, very handsome 14-2 bath go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1883.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

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stipation, piles, dyspepsia
May Apple Pills" As 4.
druggists. R. S. Madon &
for India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
THE OLDEST EUROPEAN WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty and Dues, on these* items Discount is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount otherwise are most liberal for cash.

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A1,	SOLERA.	AMOROSO.	MONTILLA.
Rs. 40 8	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 29 8	Rs. 28

PORT.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa for Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

DUNNETT AND COMPANY,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Ready-made Brass and Silver-mounted Single and Double HARNESS of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKE AND VERY HIGHLY FINISHED.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS :—

Brass-mounted Single Harness	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	55 to Rs.	85	per set.
Silver " " "	...	...	...	...	...	"	80 to "	100	"
Brass " Double "	...	...	...	...	...	"	175 to "	200	"
Silver " " "	...	...	...	...	...	"	200 to "	225	"
	Etc.		Etc.			Etc.			

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GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER BEER POWDER

Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for Threepence.

The most valuable preparation for the production of a delicious and invigorating beverage. It is easily made, and is by far the cheapest and best Ginger Beer ever offered to the public. Sold in packets 3d. and 6d. each.

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Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!!* and *unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS.

Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

PROPRIETORS:

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Sole Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCALLA & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but, I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—*"Zululand and Cetewayo," (p. 139), by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldert shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: It is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow." Whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet-alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see th capsule is labelled "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.

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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

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In order to make a

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SIX CASES OF FANCY AND OTHER GOODS, CONSISTING OF

SOLID Leather Portmanteaus, Ladies' Leather Belts, Tooth and Nail Brushes, New Patent Cork Screws, New Folding Scissors, Ladies' Handsome Hand Bags, Shoe-horns, Dog Chains, Sponge Nets, Mechanical Toys, Musical Tops, Tortoise-shell and Mother-o'-Pearl Cigar and Card Cases, Real Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gent.'s Shoes, Cardigan Jackets, Stocking Suspenders, New Embroidered Silks, Satin Boxes for Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Cream Silk Damasee, &c., &c., &c., &c.

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FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins		Cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

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They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.

For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.

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COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

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ESTABLISHED 1840.

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BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses. Miniature sizes. Canoe, Bismarck or Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

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DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled, varnished or painted.

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NOTICES.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the Teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neit washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

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ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

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Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R. Dated October 11, 1869.

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The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognised by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

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Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Mahrasee, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

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ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid impurities from the blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON.—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

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A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

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Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS LONDON.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, October 13, 1883.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, July 12th, 1883).

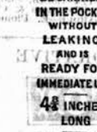
My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON-BON WORM TABLET. St Paul's Church Yard London

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, NewOxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

BEFORE

AFTER

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

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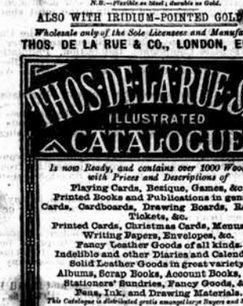

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